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Premium Reserve	369,248	9 11
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	52,986	15 3
	£1,592,235	5 2

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The Life Fund, now amounts to	3,340,918	11 2
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A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, age nineteen, desires engagement as GOVERNESS to young children, or as Companion. English, French, music, and drawing. Address Rev. W. Johnson, Repton, Burton-on-Trent.

A GOVERNESS desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT in the South. English, French, Latin, music, and rudimentary German. Good references.—Miss R., 20, Church-street, Barnsley. No agents.

A LADY highly recommends her late GOVERNESS. Acquirements—thorough English, music, arithmetic, rud. Latin, German and French (abroad). Glasgow and Higher Cambridge certificates.—Miss Garham, Sans Souci, Yoxford, Suffolk.

GOVERNESS. — RE-ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED, by a Young Lady, to teach quite Young children. Remuneration not so much consequence as a comfortable home. Excellent references.—C. D., the Rookery, New Buckenham, Attleborough, Norfolk.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED, at once. Good needlewoman; fond of children; Church of England. Requirements—English, French, and music. Address Mrs. Fletcher, The Chantry, Wimborne.

GOVERNESS-PUPIL REQUIRED. Duties light. Comfortable home. Excellent advantages. Resident foreign governesses. Premium sixteen guineas.—C. H., Notcutt's Library, Leamington.

CAN any Lady recommend a Young Person as NURSE, competent to take a baby from the month and bring it up by hand? A total abstainer. Address Mrs. Snell, Windlesham, Bournemouth.

CAN any Lady recommend a very experienced, trustworthy NURSE, for Lady's first baby? Wanted 27th September. Good wages given to a competent person. Address Mrs. Goldingham, Little Kimble, Bucks.

WANTED, single handed NURSE, for boy seventeen months; also attend partially three elder girls. Good needlewoman. Good wages. Age about twenty-five.—Mrs. Bosworth, Grove-end, Sutton, Surrey.

COOK and HOUSE-PARLOUR-MAID WANTED, at once, by Lady settling in the South. £20 and £18 to begin with. Small family; comfortable home. Thoroughly trustworthy servants required. Lady's recommendation valued.—Mrs. G., 32, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

WANTED, thorough HOUSEMAID for the country (near Reading). No parlour-work. Apply, stating wages and full particulars, to Mrs. H. B. Gray, La Moinerie, Sark, Channel Islands.

WILL any Clergyman or Lady recommend a good stong, active HOUSEMAID for a moderate-sized country house? No help given. Age about twenty-two. Churchwoman and communicant.—Mrs. Davies, Ramsden Hall, Billericay, Essex.

PARLOUR-MAID and HOUSEMAID. Two active, well-trained Girls, about twenty and seventeen, wanted, to share these duties. Good needlewomen. Well ecommended. Wages £13 and £10, all found but beer.—Mrs. J. D., Upwell Rectory, Wisbech, Cambs.

A LADY seeks a situation as UNDER-HOUSEMAID for a well-brought-up Girl of seventeen. Apply to Mrs. Godfrey Lushington, Stokke, Great Bedwyn, Hungerford.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable PERSON to wait on an elderly lady, or as Housekeeper and Lady's-maid. Apply to Mrs. Henry Collins, Aldsworth, Emsworth.

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DRURY LANE THEATRE. — This Evening, at 8.0, IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, HOODMAN BLIND.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 8, LORD DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM. At 9.45, THE VICAR OF WIDEAWAKEFIELD.

STRAND THEATRE. — This Evening at 8, THE MARRIED RAKE. At 9, COUSIN JOHNNY.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9, THE PRIVATE SECRETARY. At 8, A BAD PENNY.

COURT THEATRE. — This Evening, at 8.30, THE MAGISTRATE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.40, THE SILVER SHIELD.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, THE MIKADO: or, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

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CUFFS, For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, 5s. 11d to 10s. 9d. per doz.

Best Quality Longcloth Bodies, with four-fold all linen fronts and cuffs, 35s. 6d. the half dozen (to measure, 2s. extra). New designs in our Special Indiana Gauze and Printed Shirtings and Unshrinkable Flannels for the season. **AND SHIRTS.**

IRISH Real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, yards wide, 1s. 11d. per yard; 2¼ yards wide, 2s. 4½d. per yard (the most durable article made, and far superior to any Foreign manufactured goods). Roller Towelling, 18in. wide, 3½d. per yard.

Surplice Linen, 8½d. per yard. **LINENS,** Linen Dusters, 3s. 3d.; Glass Cloths, 4s. 6d. per doz. Fine Linens & Linen Diaper, 10d. per yard.

Fish Napkins, 2s. 11d. per doz. Dinner Napkins, 5s. 6d per doz. Table Cloths, 2 yds. square, 2s. 11d.; 2½ yds. by 3yds., 5s. 11d. each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 11½d. each. Strong Huckaback Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz. Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Initials, &c., woven and embroidered. **AND DAMASKS.**

CAMBRIC Children's, Hemmed for use 1s. 5d. per doz.
Ladies', do. do. 2s. 6d. ,,
Gentlemen's, do. do. 3s. 8d. ,,

ALL PURE FLAX. **POCKET** HEMSTITCHED.
Ladies' .. .. per doz 3s. 11d
Gents' 6s. 9d

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BIRTHS.

Aug. 9, at Eagle House, Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. A. N. Malan, of a son.

Aug. 10, at Wentworth Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Ruthven Pym, of a son.

Aug. 13, at Kier Manse, Dumfriesshire, the wife of the Rev. David Bayne-Jardine, of a son.

Aug. 13, at Standon Vicarage, Herts, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Wetherall, of a son.

Aug. 14, at Battersea, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Davies, M.A., Curate of St. Saviour's, Batterses, of a son.

Aug. 15, at Somersham Vicarage, Hunts, the wife of the Rev. A. Kirke-Smith, of a son.

Aug. 16, at 41, Portland-place, the wife of Colonel the Hon. G. Villiers, of a daughter.

Aug. 18, at The Lodge, Bedworth, the wife of the Rev. Evan H. Thomas, M.A., Curate of Bedworth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Margaret's Church, Lowestoft, the Rev. G. C. Bowring, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Oxford, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late J. Hargraves, Esq., of Watton, Norfolk.

Aug. 12, at East Horsley, Surrey, Percy Charles French Tatham, of 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., to Ethel Agnes, youngest daughter of the Rev. Freeman Wilson, Rector of East Horsley.

Aug. 12, at Clovelly, North Devon, Lord Manners to Constance Hamlyn Fane, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Hamlyn Fane, of Clovelly Court, Devon, and Avon Tyrrell, Hants.

Aug. 18, at St. Mary's Islington, the Rev. Henry Gee, M.A., St John's Hall, Highbury, to Lucy Caroline, daughter of George L. Munro, Esq., J.P., county Middlesex, of Highbury New-park, London.

Aug. 18, at St. Stephen's Church, Walthamstow, John Wilson Carillon, F.S.A., to Caroline Emily, widow of the Rev. A. A. Bagshawe, M.A., late Vicar of Wormhill and Rural Dean of Buxton.

DEATHS.

July 31, at Rathangan, Kildare, Lucy, wife of the Rev. James Clarke, Rector of Clonsast, aged 31.

Aug. 12, at Rugby, Emily, the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Cotterill, of Brigg, Lincolnshire.

Aug. 14, at Filey House, Scarborough, the Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, aged 49.

Aug. 15, at Bedford, Alfred, son of the Rev. George Octavius and Caroline E. Wray, aged 18.

Aug. 17, at Brighton, Captain John Williams Jones, late Madras Staff Corps, in his 48th year.

Aug. 17, at Oaklease, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart., aged 59.

Aug. 18, at his residence, Trelawney House, Flint, Richard Muspratt, Esq., aged 63.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On Sunday a statue to the late General Chanzy was unveiled at Le Mans, the scene of his final struggle against the advancing Prussian forces. The Government was represented by General Campenon, Minister of War, who delivered a laudatory address, and M. Allain-Targé, Minister of the Interior. Admiral Jauréguiberry, a companion in arms of 1870-1, also spoke. The monument represents Chanzy standing with his left hand on his sword, and his right hand extended. Round the base of the statue are bas-reliefs illustrating the campaign of the Army of the Loire. The total cost will considerably exceed the £6,000 raised by public subscription.

The deaths from cholera in Marseilles seem to be increasing in number. There were on Friday 20 (out of 52), Saturday 22 (out of 50), Sunday, 27 (out of 69), Monday 25 (out of 51). These returns do not seem to include the deaths among the cholera patients at the Pharo Hospital, which have been six or seven daily. On Sunday there were 70 patients there under treatment. Though the disease does not seem at present to be increasing at Marseilles, it has shown itself at Salon and in the small commune of Mouries, where five cases have been fatal. At Salon there have been several deaths.

The Archbishop of Paris (Cardinal Guibert) is seriously ill.

M. Rochefort's journal states that Lord Lyons has lodged a complaint with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs as to the articles recently published by that paper in reference to Olivier Pain. A semi-official paper contradicts this, and says that neither the English Ambassador nor the Chargé d'Affaires at Paris has made any such complaint.

ITALY.—Signor Docide, editor of the newspaper *Moniteur de Rome*, has been arrested on the charge of having sold a foreign Power a plan of the maritime defences of Italy, and notably of Spezzia and Sardinia. Another person in his employ has been arrested at Spezzia, suspected of being an accomplice.

GERMANY.—The reports to the effect that Germany has annexed the Caroline Islands have not yet received any official confirmation in the German capital. There is one, however, from an excellent source—the assurance that it is not the intention of the German Government to occupy more than one or two of those islands, where the Spanish Government exercises no appreciable or recognised authority. The object of Germany in going to the Carolines is to obtain a supply of labourers for the German colony in New Guinea. The German press has received the news of the new annexation with approval, and unanimously insists that the step ought not to lead to any disagreement with Spain. The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

"In official circles considerable importance is attached to the establishment of a German protectorate over the Caroline Islands in the Pacific, which have belonged to Spain ever since their discovery in 1543. Orders have been telegraphed to the Governor of the Philippine Islands to send two Spanish men-of-war there. Señor Elduayen has addressed an energetic Note to the German Government on the subject. The Madrid press echoes the deep feeling of disgust and displeasure which is felt in Spain, especially in official circles, by the intelligence that Germany has taken this step so soon after Spain had consented to recognise liberty of commerce in the Sooloo Islands in order to please Germany. Though Spain only really occupies a few islands in each archipelago, she has claimed since the seventeenth century the suzerainty over the Philippine, Caroline, Marianna, and Sooloo groups; and public opinion is exceedingly jealous of foreign encroachments, especially because both France and Germany have also lately encroached on Spanish territory in Equatorial Africa, near Fernando Po, in the Gulf of Guinea."

In Madrid increasing irritation is felt at the occupation by Germany of the Caroline Islands. The matter is warmly taken up by the newspapers without distinction of party. They declare that the German Government was informed by its Consuls that the Government of the Philippines had been making preparations since March last for the effective occupation of the Carolines.

A Madrid paper, the *Correspondencia de Espana*, in refutation of the contention that the Spanish claims to the Caroline Islands had lapsed, publishes a decree issued five months ago by the Governor of the Philippines establishing a military government in the Caroline Islands.

The Caroline Islands are a remarkable group of coral formations in the northern Pacific. They are perhaps of no great strategic importance, since they lie on the road to nowhere in particular; but, from the point of view of the archæologist, they are interesting in the extreme. Certain Dutch navigators, who visited them nearly a generation ago, returned to Europe with wonderful stories concerning the gigantic ruins that had been discovered on some of the smaller islets at the eastern end of the archipelago; but it was not until 1883 that anything approaching to a systematic survey of the group was undertaken. In that year Her Majesty's ship *Espiègle* touched at many of the islands; and those officers who went ashore found that the magnificence of the remains had not been exaggerated. The most imposing ruins are at Metalanim Harbour, in Ponapè, and at Chabrol Harbour, in Kusaie; and an idea of their grandeur may be formed from the fact that some of the stones of the buildings measure as much as 35ft. long by 20ft. broad and 15ft. thick. They are ornamented with rude sculptures, which bear a family resemblance to the well-known sculptures of Easter Island, in the Southern Pacific; yet Easter Island and the Carolines are fully 6,000 miles apart; and, so far as is discoverable, there has never been any communication between them. The object and origin of the monuments are alike unknown. It may be added that the Caroline group, which was discovered by Spain in 1520, has hitherto, even by German geographers, been regarded as a Spanish possession; although for years there have been no Spanish residents on any of the islands. The extent of the land surface of the group is rather more than 300 square miles; and the estimated population is about 22,000 souls, all of whom are of Malay race.

The monument to King Frederick William the First was unveiled on Tuesday at Potsdam, in the presence of a distinguished company, including the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince, the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince William of Prussia. The ceremony, which was purely military, lasted three-quarters of an hour, during which the Emperor stood by the side of the Crown Prince, while the Empress sat close by in her carriage. After a brief speech by the Emperor dwelling on the importance of the services of Frederick William I. to the Prussian Army, the veil fell at a sign from his Majesty, the bands striking up the National Hymn. The Imperial party thereupon inspected the monument more closely, and retired expressing their admiration for this fine work of art.

Commodore Paschen telegraphs that the Sultan of Zanzibar has unconditionally assented to the German protectorate over all territories occupied by German subjects, including the mainland territory of Vitu. The troops and officers of the Sultan have already withdrawn from the territories mentioned, and, as a conflict in Vitu was announced as being imminent, the Sultan has issued orders to his subjects to keep the peace.

RUSSIA.—A luncheon in honour of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday was given by the Czar on Tuesday at the camp of Krasnoe Selo, the Austrian and German Ambassadors being among the guests. His Majesty proposed a special toast to the health of the Emperor of Austria.

An Imperial order promulgated on Wednesday directs that whenever an extra credit becomes necessary in consequence of an order for mobilisation issued by the Emperor or on account of a warlike state of affairs having suddenly supervened, the application for such credit shall be investigated by a special committee, consisting of the President of the Financial Department of the Imperial Council, the Comptroller of the Empire, the Ministers of Finance and War, and the Administrator of the Admiralty. Should the Emperor not be at his permanent residence at the time, the extra credits approved by the above-mentioned special committee are to be at once authorised by the Finance Minister without waiting for the Imperial sanction.

The *Moscow Gazette* publishes a fervent appeal from the Russian Archbishop of the Jordan for subscriptions in aid of a new church which it is proposed to erect on the mount called called Lesser Galilee, bought for the purpose as long ago as 1834. The appeal is interesting, both from the nature of its object and from the motives alleged. The Archbishop bears emphatic testimony "to the progress made during the past twenty years by the Western Propaganda and Western Societies in Palestine, to the detriment of Orthodoxy;" and he attributes this lamentable fact mainly to "splendid buildings raised with incredible rapidity and partly on the ruins of ancient Orthodox edifices; buildings which are the means of perverting the Orthodox to the Protestant and Catholic faiths, besides, being generally hurtful to Orthodoxy." To counteract the "evil" effect they produced, he urges his co-religionists throughout the Empire to furnish him with the money needful to emulate the works of his Western rivals.

The advices received by the *London and China Telegraph* by last mail report that a treaty had been concluded between Russia and Korea, through the agency of Herr von Möllendorff. The document consists of six articles, and although the specific nature of these is as yet unknown, their probable scope has been suggested to us. What Herr von Möllendorff is said to have done is to hand over Korea, bound hand and foot, to Russia. By what pressure this has been accomplished time will probably reveal. In the meantime it seems as if he had sacrificed the interests of the country in whose service he is, and caused her rulers to show the greatest ingratitude to China and Japan. This will be apparent when the following, which have been suggested to us as the most important provisions of the treaty, are read. We do not in any way vouch for their authenticity, but give them as they have reached us. It is believed that the Korean gendarmerie, referred to in the convention between Li Chung t'ang and Count Ito, are to be drilled by a Russian officer or officers. Post-roads will be made in Korea between certain points of great importance to the Russians. A Korean consulate is to be established at Wladiwostok, the opening of the T'u-mên river will be secured, and telegraphic communication established with Wladiwostok and such other places as may be necessary. The T'u-mên river flows close to the borders of Manchuria, and its opening will probably increase the serviceableness of Possiet, which is near its mouth. No doubt the control of the telegraphs will be in Russian hands, and will be a most important and useful agency in Russianising the country.

An Astrachan paper states that the expedition which was despatched by order of the Emperor of Russia to explore the overland route from Yamanairakli to Kungrad, in Turkestan, and the road beyond the frontiers of Bokhara and Afghanistan, commenced its labours in single detachments in the middle of July last.

PERSIA.—The Teheran correspondent of the *Standard* reports that the state of affairs on the north-eastern frontier of Persia is unsettled :—"The subjugation of the Turcoman tribes by the Russians has had the effect of enormously reducing the income usually derived from plunder by the border chiefs, and, on the other hand, the centralisation of authority at Teheran and the consequent curtailment of the power of these chiefs has produced a certain amount of agitation in the district. The deposition of the chief of the Firaman tribe is regarded as the first blow at the authority of the chiefs in general. There is considerable sympathy with the Turcomans; but it is feared that between the apprehension of further Russian aggression and of encroachment from Teheran on the hereditary authority of the chiefs serious mischief may result. Until recently the chiefs did not anticipate a permanent Russian occupation of Merv, and they are now so much embittered by discovering the truth on the subject that very little would raise a serious storm on the frontier, which would naturally have the effect of inviting a further Russian advance. Much, of course, depends on the prudence and moderation of the Shah. It is believed on the frontier that in a few years time a contest between England and Russia for Herat will be out of the question. The Afghan alliance is ridiculed, and the feeling towards England is very lukewarm, the hopes of vigorous action that had been entertained not having been realised. English goods, however, continue to be in great repute in Persia, their name being synonymous with excellence of quality. The population of the valleys of Meshed and Astrabad is increasing. The Yomut Turcomans have risen, and are harrying the country near Astrabad.

SPAIN.—Cholera in Spain shows no sign of abatement. The city and province of Granada continue to be more severely afflicted than any other part of the Peninsula, with the exception of the province of Saragossa. The disease also prevails extensively in the provinces of Navarre, Albacete, Teruel, and Murcia. On Friday there were 4,639 cases and 1,738 deaths; on Saturday 4,706 cases and 1,758 deaths; on Sunday 4,747 cases and 1,727 deaths; on Monday 3,858 cases and 1,323 deaths; on Tuesday 4,271 cases and 1,338 deaths; and on Wednesday 3,456 cases and 1,123 deaths.

AMERICA.—The New York Committee of the Irish National League has issued an address stating that Mr. Parnell's party in the English Parliament has achieved an unparalleled success, and has driven Mr. Gladstone's party into disgraceful retirement. The labours of the Parnellite party, the address declares, have been Herculean, and their accomplishments miraculous. The number of the party will be increased to eighty in the next Parliament, and will obtain the only trustworthy English support—namely, that arising from fear—from the number of English members who will owe their election to the exiled Irish in England and Scotland. The Parnellites will thus be enabled to throttle English legislation and establish a free Parliament in Ireland. The Executive Committee of the League have resolved, in accordance with Mr. Parnell's advice, to postpone the holding of an American National Convention until after the English elections. Then a delegation of the Parliamentary party, probably including Mr. Parnell, is expected to attend. On Saturday 3,000 persons attended a picnic under O'Donovan Rossa's auspices.

EGYPT.—The payment of the Alexandria indemnity awards commenced on Sunday, and it is expected that all claims will be settled before the end of the month.

From Cairo it is reported that a letter has been received at Akasheh, from Abdoola Hamza, who was the first to report the Mahdi's death, stating that Abdoola Ettaishi and Mohammed-el-Kheir, together with their vakeels, were killed in a riot which occurred at Khartoum on July 20th. Rebel reinforcements are, it is said, being sent to Merawi from Berber.

Confirmation has been received in Cairo of the news that the rebels have occupied Debbeh and Abu-Gusi, and are marching upon New Dongola.

A telegram states that the garrison of Kassala have made terms with the besiegers, to the great disgust of Osman Digna, who is said to be moving on to the place.

INDIA.—The Simla correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—Three thousand men are now working at Herat on the fortifications. There are 12,000 troops in Herat at the present moment. It is said that a good deal of Russian intrigue is going on. The object of this intrigue appears to be to subvert the allegiance of Herat to the Ameer, and to create a party in the place favourable to the policy of Russia. Colonel Ridgway's task is a most difficult one, owing to the proximity of the Russians and the jealousy of the Ameer's officials.

It is reported from Bombay that the authorities there believe that a man representing himself as a Roman Catholic priest, who was arrested as a Russian spy, is really Olivier Pain; but the prisoner, who has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, not being able to find sufficient bail, denies this, although he admits that he has recently been in Egypt.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff arrived off Constantinople on Thursday, but will be detained at Kavaka to perform quarantine until this (Saturday) morning. Her Majesty's despatch-vessel *Iris* has arrived at Besika Bay, and will convey the British Special Envoy to Alexandria on the termination of his mission to the Porte.

The news of a massacre of whites on the West Coast of Africa has reached Lisbon. Advices from St. Paul de Loanda, dated July 15, report that the petty King of Coanhama Huilla died suddenly, and the natives, attributing his decease, as usual, to the witchcraft of the whites, organised a massacre. They set upon the Europeans and killed twenty of them, including three Fathers attached to the Huilla Mission. Mr. Victor Gerard, an Englishman, escaped with his daughter; but two other of his children were murdered. The French priests had gone to Coanhama without informing the Portuguese authorities.

The new schools of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, which are situate near the railway station at Redhill, were formally opened on the 14th inst. by the Lord Mayor, Sir R. N. Fowler, M.P., honorary treasurer of the society, in the presence of a considerable number of subscribers, and residents of the neighbourhood. The buildings have been erected for the accommodation of 400 children—240 boys and 160 girls. The main structure is in the Queen Anne style, in the form of the letter H, the centre being devoted to the administrative department, the right wing to the boys, and the left to the girls. The class and school rooms are on the ground floor. The dining-hall, which is centrally situate, has separate entrances for boys and girls. The chapel, which is detached, is a handsome building with stained-glass windows and mosaic pavement, and it will accommodate about 700 worshippers. There is also a detached infirmary, with separate wards for contagious diseases; and in addition there are a gymnasium, a large swimming bath in the rear, and a laundry.

IRELAND.

The Bishops of the Episcopal Church of Ireland met on Wednesday at the Synod Hall, Dublin, to elect a Bishop to the vacant see of Meath. The Diocesan Synod sent up two names—the Rev. J. S. Bell, LL.D., Cavan, and the Very Rev. Dean Reichel. The latter was elected.

The Earl of Carnarvon was on Saturday pronounced to be convalescent. His Excellency, accompanied by the Countess of Carnarvon, left Dublin on Monday morning for Galway. On his arrival there his Excellency received addresses of welcome, and afterwards visited places of interest in the town and neighbourhood. On Tuesday he visited Arran Island and Kilronan, and sailed thence on board the *Valorous* to Carrave Bay, where he landed and visited several districts of Connemara. On Wednesday he proceeded to Roundstone, Clifden, Letterpack, and Lenane. On Thursday he visited Westport and Atthill Island, and yesterday (Friday) his time was divided between Belmullet and Blacksod Bay. His Excellency returned to Dublin from Sligo and Ballina.

Correspondence has taken place between the Rev. E. F. Campbell, rector of Ballyeglish, Moneymore, Ireland, and the Home Secretary on the subject of the title of the Church of Ireland, arising out of recent questions in Parliament. The rector, in the opening letter, maintained that the title given to the Irish Protestant Church by Act of Parliament is "the Church of Ireland," and to this the Home Secretary replied that the late Government decided that "Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland" is the proper title. Replying to this letter on the 9th of August, Mr. Campbell says :—"It will be a strange thing if Irish Protestants are to be indebted to the Conservative Protestants of England, whom they have always faithfully supported, for a fresh indignity passed upon their religion at the bidding of the Romish and disloyal party. We have through good report and ill ever striven in this distracted country to uphold the Conservative party, believing that they would be faithful to the trust we committed to their care, the maintenance of true religion amongst us. Many of us have laboured early and late to secure your party place and power; but certainly, could we have foreseen that your advent thereto would only have been to emphasise and continue the indignities we endured at the hands of the Liberal party, we never had stirred hand or foot therein. We have, the clergy particularly, always returned for you from our University of Dublin your Irish law-officers. An agitation is now on foot, already widespread and rapidly spreading, to withhold our votes at the forthcoming election from your officers, not only in the University, but also in our counties and boroughs. I am not writing this of myself, but as the result of intercourse with my brethren, the clergy of the Church of Ireland. It remains now with you, the heads of the party, whether you prefer to do the bidding or attempt the conciliation of the Parnellites, even to the length of insulting the religion England herself holds, or to secure to yourself the hands and hearts that hitherto have always been your truest support." Mr. Campbell adds that it gives him pain to write thus; but it is with a sincere hope that the Conservative leaders will see before it is too late the dangers they are heaping around themselves in Ireland. In reply to this, Sir Richard Cross wrote on the 12th inst., stating that the title of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland was in existence when he came into office, and was settled by his predecessor.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* writes :—"Disunion is beginning to manifest itself among the rank-and-file of the National party, and it requires great care and caution on the part of the leader to avert an open rupture. A Nationalist meeting was announced to take place on Saturday at Ballylinders. It was got up by some persons in opposition to the advice of the local branch of the League. During the week a letter was received from the Secretary of the Central League in Dublin calling upon the Ballylanders branch to take no cognisance of the proposed meeting, and calling on the people of the surrounding districts not to attend the gathering. At the masses on Saturday the parish priest and curate strongly condemned the meeting as calculated to create disunion at the present critical moment in Irish affairs. In consequence of the clerical condemnation many persons did not attend the meeting, and its promoters abandoned the idea of holding it. At the meeting of the Castleisland branch of the National League on Sunday, a letter was received from Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., in reply to a condemnatory resolution directed against the prominent part he took in the dissolution of the Tralee branch of the League by the central branch in Dublin. The Castleisland branch of the League also in their resolution warmly endorsed the position taken up by the Tralee League in refusing to dissolve at the bidding of the Central League in Dublin. Mr. Harrington says that the resolution must have been adopted under a misconception."

A desperate faction fight occurred at Athlone on Saturday on the renewal of an old feud between the men of Moate and Mount Temple. Sticks and stones were used, and the fighting lasted an hour until stopped by the police. The rioters then escaped to another part of the town, and the fighting was renewed. A large number of heads were broken. One man was hurled bodily through a plate-glass window.

A curious case of boycotting is reported from the district where Lord Cloncurry evicted a large number of tenants about four years ago. The majority of the evicted tenants are still living in the huts erected for them by the Land League, from which they receive regular grants to support themselves and their families. A few of the tenants have accepted the landlord's terms and been admitted to their holdings, while the vacant portion of the estate is managed by the Land Corporation. Among the tenants evicted were the father and relatives of the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, a Roman Catholic curate, who has taken an active part on the tenants' side all through the land agitation. Some time ago the Land Corporation succeeded in getting a tenant for Humphreys' farm, and the new occupier commenced to send his children to the local National school near Cappamore. The result was that all the other children were withdrawn from the school and a rival school is proposed.

The county Limerick tenantry of the Earl of Devon appointed a deputation to wait on his Lordship at Somersham Castle, relative to the rent reduction dispute; but the Earl has written stating that he will not, under any circumstances whatever, give a higher abatement of rent on the amounts due last September than 10 per cent., and he intimates that unless the tenants pay forthwith legal proceedings must inevitably follow. Though a large number of the tenants are organising a defence fund to resist the threatened proceedings, they still seem undecided as to what course they will eventually pursue. The tenants are having great influence brought to bear on them from certain quarters to resist the payment of rent, unless the full abatement of 30 per cent. demanded by them is granted.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Stanislaus Lynch, Esq., and John George Macarthy, Esq., to be the two Land Commissioners under the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act.

The Right Hon. E. Stanhope (President of the Board of Trade) has appointed Sir T. W. P. Blomefield, Bart., as his private secretary.

The Queen has approved of the following appointments:—Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Natal), to be High Commissioner for the Island of Cyprus; Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Trinidad), to be Governor of Natal; Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Barbados), to be Governor of Trinidad; Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. (Governor of the Leeward Islands), to be Governor of Barbados; and Lord Gormanston, to be Governor of the Leeward Islands.

It is understood that the Marquis of Salisbury has deputed to Lord Arthur Hill, one of the Conservative whips, the arrangement of matters connected with the Conservative party in Ireland, in relation to the general election. Lord Arthur Hill has arrived in Belfast, and will consult with the leaders in the constituences where a difficulty in the selection of Conservative candidates is likely to arise.

Prince Albert Victor (the Press Association says) has not claimed the lodger franchise at Cambridge. The assistant overseer for St. Michael's has, however, placed him in Division No. 2, as being entitled to the Parliamentary vote. The entry across the four columns stands thus:—"H.R.H. Prince Edward, Trinity College; rooms, Trinity College." The information was supplied to the overseers by a college authority. There are many other similar entries of students.

The mission with which Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is entrusted is the cause of considerable curiosity and anxiety in several European capitals. It is feared in some quarters (says the *Morning Post*) that the arrangements likely to be concluded between Great Britain and the Porte may be of a nature to compromise the peace of Europe. Such fears are, however, groundless, as it is the firm intention of the Government that the Egyptian Question should be solved in harmony with the Porte and the Great Powers. The same views may have been entertained by the late Administration, but their realisation was seriously compromised by the fact that the rights of the Porte had been to some extent disregarded, while the disposition of the other Powers was decidedly hostile to British interests.

The General Committee of the Greenwich Conservative Association, at a meeting specially convened at Stockwell-street, Greenwich, has unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That the General Committee of the Greenwich Conservative Association, having considered a certain communication, has arrived at the following conclusions—(1) That in the present incomplete condition of the organisation in the new borough of Greenwich there is no association or central authority representing the entire party, or competent to give any pledge binding on the Conservative electors at large; (2) that the committee is not aware of the existence of any other body than that which it represents having any title to the name or authority of the Greenwich Conservative Association, and cannot be a party to any negotiations or compact that recognises such a body; (3) that the committee, not having been originally consulted by Baron de Worms, declines any *ex post facto* responsibility in the case; (4) that if the committee had been so consulted it would have disapproved a proposal, the effect of which would have been to take out of the hands of the Conservative electors the decision of a question of the greatest importance to their own interests, and to place it in the hands of strangers having no connection with the constituency, necessarily imperfectly informed and liable to misconception, and would have pointed out to Baron de Worms that in a matter in which the Conservative electors had a deeper interest than himself it was beyond his competence to enter into such an arrangement; (5) that in the opinion of the committee the only mode by which the controversy can be satisfactorily settled is an appeal to the entire body of the Conservative electors of the new borough; (6) that in order to secure perfect fairness in the conditions under which such a test ballot should be conducted, this committee proposes that six gentlemen—three to be nominated by each candidate—shall be appointed to arrange it, and that in case of difference, Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., be requested to act as umpire; (7) that this committee sees no other practical mode than this of settling the controversy, and if it is not adopted an appeal to the electorate at the poll will be inevitable—the responsibility for which will rest on those who refuse it."

The following fixtures for the Registration Courts have been made:—The City of London, Mr. O. J. Williamson has fixed Tuesday, September 8th, to the 15th for hearing claims to objections at the Guildhall; Mr. Arbuthnot, for part of Surrey, September 14, Camberwell; September 15, Lambeth Vestry Hall; September 16, Kennington Vestry Hall; September 17, Guildford Town Hall; Godalming, September, 18; Woking, September 21; Cobham, September 22; Farnham, September 23; Esher, September 24; Sutton, September 24; Epsom, September, 28; and Chertsey, September 29. Mr. Ribton has appointed the following dates:—For Southwark, September 8 to 15; Dorking, September 16; Godstone, September 17; Reigate, September 18; Kingston, September 20; Richmond, September 23; and Croydon, September 24. The fixtures for the other revising barristers have not been made, owing to the changes made by the Redistribution of Seats Act.

The Earl of Iddesleigh, in a letter to the president of the Exeter Working Men's Conservative Union, thanking that body for the reception given to him on his return to Exeter, says:—"Nothing could have been more gratifying, and I may safely say that the day will always dwell in our memory and will be remembered with sincere gratitude by ourselves and by our children, not only on political grounds, but on grounds of personal attachment and regard. We claim an interest in whatever interests the great body of the working men and women of Exeter, and their congratulations on the honour which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon me will be warmly welcomed and gratefully remembered."

The Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Lowther, M.P., were present on Tuesday at a Conservative meeting at Goudhurst, Kent. After the formation of a Primrose League Habitation, Mr. Beresford-Hope said, if they had met a very few weeks ago, he would have said "Our first work is to turn Her Majesty's Government out," but a good many things had happened since then, and he now said—"Our first work is to keep Her Majesty's Government in." Whatever might be the result of the next election the Tories had shown that they could make a Government and keep a Government. It was, however, for the election in November that he invited them to unite in the Primrose League. When some plausible man like Mr. Chamberlain told the labourer, "If you vote for the Liberals you will have five acres, or two acres, or one acre," they should ask him "How will you give it to us?" If they did get the five acres or two acres somebody would have to pay for it—and the money to pay them would clearly have to come from the rates and taxes after all. There were every day men tried and sent to prison for raising money upon false pretences, but no person would more thoroughly deserve that punishment than the man, whatever place he may have held, who went about with that sort of rubbish and delusive talk. "Pull down the Church" was another cry. If they did what would they get? The State would grab the tithes, and they would gain nothing. It was not the State that set up the Church. That was one of the falsehoods so unblushingly told. The Church was founded in old times by pious men, who gave of their abundance to found it, and its income was private property. Mr. J. W. Lowther said his Radical friends would find out about the middle or end of November what the Primrose League was, and what it could do. It was only too true that few—very few of the present electorate, much less of the future electorate—really grasped what the British Empire is. The result of this vast Empire was the enormous trade which we carried on—a trade which supplied the wages and the wage fund of our working community, and, therefore, he said now, as he had said repeatedly before, and should go on saying to his dying day, that the working classes of this country were the persons who, above all, were most interested in seeing that this vast Empire which had come to us remained uninjured and unimpaired, and to take care we handed it down to our posterity uninjured and unimpared by any action of our own. What he looked forward with anxiety to was that their minds might be poisoned by the captivating theories turned out from Birmingham without being very much thought over, and cast broadcast throughout the land, with the view of catching votes, and not with the view of producing any real benefit to the country. He believed that to those who wished to take an active part in pushing on the constitutional principles which this league, above all things, inculcated, an opportunity was now offered to them of enrolling themselves either as knights or associates.

Sir William Hart-Dyke, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Greenhithe on Saturday, said that, with regard to legislation on the subject of temperance, one could not be too plain and outspoken. He thought the Blue Ribbon movement was a very good one, but if extended by a rigid Act of Parliament it might perhaps lead to tyrannical results. He could not support local option. He thought it most unfair and tyrannical that the majority in any district should decide as to whether or not the minority should have beer when they wanted it. As to Sunday closing, it was being tried in Ireland and Wales; but he did not hear very good accounts of it from either country. He heard of a great deal of whisky being carried home on Saturday night to be drunk upon Sunday. In Scotland the Forbes Mackenzie Act was in force, and publichouses were strictly closed on Sunday. But he never saw more intemperance in his life than he witnessed one Sunday afternoon in some of the back streets of Edinburgh, where he went specially to see how the Act worked. He believed that many landlords in England would agree to total Sunday closing if it were made general all through the community. But what he did strongly object to was one-sided legislation, and he said—If you are going to make laws as to how the working classes shall spend Sunday, you must apply these laws to all classes of the community. He went further still, and said that if they prevented a certain class of the community from getting any drink on Sunday they must debar the whole community. He did not think it would be a bad thing if for one day in the week every man and woman decided that they would only drink water.

The right hon. gentleman addressed the electors at Erith on Monday night. Speaking on the Irish question, he declared that the Government were resolved to govern Ireland on lines of simple justice and fairness, and, whatever the result, he hoped and believed that their action would meet with the approbation of their fellow-countrymen. Turning to general politics, Sir William Hart-Dyke instituted a comparison between the conduct of the late Government and that of their successors, and attributed to the mismanagement of the former the bad state of trade. In 1880 Mr. Gladstone was returned to power after having made pledges which were almost unequalled in history. He promised that there should be no more wars; but what had been the result? This country had never been plunged in a war more disgraceful than that in the Soudan. It was disgraceful because it was purposeless. None of the Arabs who were butchered by thousands knew why they were slain. England had not been used to the kind of spasmodic warfare—slaughter one day and retreat the next—which was practised by the late Government, and which had made us a by-word among the nations of Europe. He said advisedly there was no more disgraceful incident in history than that first campaign against Osman Digna, when, having made an immense slaughter of the Arabs, our forces were withdrawn to please the Radicals, and the unfortunate tribes who had been loyal to us were left to the mercies of our opponents. Why was trade so bad? Because good trade and the confidence which could alone beget and support good trade with foreign nations would always forsake a Government which pursued such a disgraceful policy. Their conduct with regard to the Boer campaign was equally discreditable. The news from the Continent now showed that there was a general rejoicing at the change of Government and the more peaceful prospect. What was wanted in these matters was a united Cabinet. The whole of the difficulties of the past five years, and the extra expenditure which those difficulties had brought, were the simple result of a Cabinet of discordant atoms, always squabbling among themeelves, and only united in the one single purpose of keeping their opponents out of office. On the other hand, the present Government were a body of gentlemen who knew their own minds, and had a definite policy, which they were determined to carry out. The new Government were not going to scuttle out of Egypt to-morrow to please the Radicals or anybody else. We had vast responsibilities in Egypt, and our engagements must be kept. As to the difficulties which had arisen with Russia, he believed they would be settled, because foreign Governments now knew that we had a Government with a consistent and firm policy. That policy was the surest guarantee of peace, combined with due attention to our defensive forces, and he warned his hearers not to listen to Radical cries for the reduction of these forces. Lord Beaconsfield was vilified for bringing over the Indian troops, but the very men who attacked him afterwards followed his example. When these and other facts were considered by the working men, they would realise the humbug of so-called Liberal ideas, and would make up their minds that their true friends were the Tories.

On Tuesday he addressed a meeting at Swanley. He referred more especially to the question of trade and agriculture, which, he said, for many years past had been decaying in this country. They heard many strange doctrines promulgated, and many specifics had been given to promote a cure, but the present Government had at all events taken a step in advance of those who preceded them, and had immediately on succeeding to power instituted a Royal Commission to inquire into those difficult subjects. That the difficulties were great none of them could deny. He knew that the thinking men of business, whether engaged in trade or agriculture, were alarmed and terrified at the state of things which now existed. They had been dealt with rather severely by some Liberal members of Parliament for having started this inquiry, but he was of opinion that those Liberal members would be condemned by all thinking men alike for having refused to join that inquiry. Nothing could be more disastrous than the state of agriculture at the present moment. Wheat-growing in this country was dying out. Yet he did not think it would be either wise or politic to tax the food of the people. One of the grave complaints of the fruit-growers in that district was that their products were forestalled by the foreign market. That was a most serious matter as regards themselves, and he was of opinion that luxuries of that kind ought to be taxed on coming into this country. Alluding to the income-tax, Sir William said it was a tax on capital, and affected the position of every working man in this country. In that district, however, they were highly favoured and had little idea of the fearful sufferings and privations which had been endured in large towns. He believed that nearly the whole of those privations were due to the blunders and mistakes of the Liberal Government. Mr. Chamberlain had started an idea that property should be taxed according to a graduated scale, but they could not stop at a graduated scale of the kind proposed, which simply meant that the frugal and thoughtful man who got a certain amount of property in his hands was to be taxed for that property at the expense of another man who was idle, thriftless, and a drunkard. As regards extraordinary tithes, he was prepared to support any good scheme for the redemption of those tithes.

Speaking at Bexley-heath on Wednesday morning, Sir William Hart-Dyke, M.P., referred to the question of local taxation, which, perhaps, affected working men more than anything else. The late Government, he said, had resisted every appeal made by tenant farmers for legislation on this matter, and the reason was because it had been the most expensive Government ever placed in office. He did not think this apathy would be shown by the Conservatives should they be again returned to power.

Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., addressed a great meeting at Herne Bay on Saturday evening, and devoted his remarks chiefly to a justification of the Irish policy of the Government. He said the number of agrarian outrages in Lord Beaconsfield's six years of office was 1,961, while the number during the first five years of Mr. Gladstone's last term of office was 12,089. He had the greatest admiration for Lord Spencer's personal character. The latest Parliamentary return showed that the number of outrages during the quarter ending June 30 had decreased to 205, and of these no fewer than 105 were threatening letters. There were only ten offences against the person and only one murder. He ventured to think that under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government were justified in coming, after a most careful and anxious inquiry, to the conclusion that this extreme exceptional legislation was no longer necessary. The result had so far justified the policy of the present Government.

On Tuesday the right hon. gentleman, addressing a public meeting of electors at Deal, reviewed the acts of the late Government during the past five years, and dealing with Mr. Gladstone's financial policy, stated that it had been a policy of which a great political party ought to be thoroughly ashamed. One of the thirty-four proposals of Mr. Gladstone with regard to taxation—fourteen only of which had been carried—was the abolition of the malt tax, or, rather, the transference of the tax upon malt to a tax upon beer. He was sure that none of the farmers in East Kent were grateful to the Liberal party for that, for the result had been that the price of barley had decreased enormously, and the way had been paved for the use of all sorts of substitutes in the manufacture of beer. Referring to the Police Enfranchisement Bill, he said that the members of the police force were quite as honest and educated men, and quite as much entitled to the privileges of the Franchise, as any of those whom Mr. Gladstone had enfranchised. But what was the action of the Liberal party? The Bill was blocked (although it could have been got through easily) by six Liberal members every night. It was talked out on one occasion by Mr. Horace Davey, and on another by Sir Henry James, who said, "We do not like this Bill, because we think it is a party move, and that it will give you more votes from the police than it will give us." What was the retort that the right hon. gentleman laid himself open to? Why, that he had voted for the extension of the Franchise Bill knowing it was a political dodge. The medical relief disqualification question had been grossly misrepresented by Liberal speakers. The Liberal Government themselves opposed the removal of the disqualification in the first instance, but the House of Commons having declared itself in favour of the proposal, the Conservative Government had dealt with the whole question, and had passed a measure of a far more comprehensive character than that of Mr. Jesse Collings. On behalf of the Government, he ventured to say that if they had not been able to do anything else they had at all events demonstrated to the country at large that they were a business-like Government. They had pressed several important measures to their legitimate conclusion, and had been enabled to carry two or three pieces of new legislation, which he thought would prove of great benefit to the country. But he believed that no act of the Conservative Government would be more appreciated throughout the country than the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the Depression of Trade. He accused the Liberal party of endeavouring to obstruct the formation of that Commission, and said he could see no other reason for their conduct than that they were afraid the result of the inquiry would be unfavourable to their pet system of fiscal arrangements. The object of the Commission, however, was not to investigate our present system of free trade, but to inquire into the causes of the existing depression. The question of Free Trade or Fair Trade was not raised; and he trusted the inquiry would be conducted on lines other than party lines. His own personal view was that England should cultivate a closer connection with her colonies in the matter of trade, which would tend to the mutual advantage of Englishmen at home and their countrymen in the colonies.

The Attorney-General (Sir Richard Webster) addressed a Conservative meeting at Chelmsford on Wednesday night in support of the candidature of Mr. William J. Beadel, the Conservative candidate for Mid-Essex. In the course of his speech Sir R. Webster pointed out the great difference between the Liberal and Conservative finance, and reminded the meeting that the late Government was much more like a man who built and pulled down and rebuilt, for they must remember that the Liberal Government sent forty ships with the new railway to Souakim, but they had no sooner got them there than they brought them back without having landed their cargo. Sir Richard also spoke upon trade, and said we must encourage our colonial possessions if we wished to be prosperous. He appealed to the working men not to allow themselves to be misled as to the land question, and to remember that they would never be able to obtain land in an easier way than the present. The policy of the Conservative party would be to protect all the British interests, and to help the working men in every possible way. Sir Selwin Ibbetson also spoke.

At a specially-summoned meeting of the Council of the Borough of Chelsea Liberal Association, held on Tuesday night at the Chelsea Baths, King's-road, to consider Sir Charles Dilke's letter to the President of the Association, the following resolution was unanimously carried, amid loud cheers:—

That this Borough Council, having duly considered the letter from Sir Charles Dilke, resolves to accept fully and completely, and without reservation, the statement there made that the charge brought against him is untrue; that, bearing in mind the long and valuable services rendered by our member to his county and party, his high integrity and stainless character, this meeting does not attach any importance whatever to a vague, unproven charge. This meeting, therefore, declines to consider the advisability of a temporary severance between the constituency and one who has served it so faithfully and well, and hereby pledges itself to exert every effort to return him triumphantly at the next election.

It was then resolved that the following telegram should be sent to Sir Charles Dilke, who is now staying with Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham:—"Crowded and enthusiastic Council meeting decided unanimously to unreservedly accept your denial of vague charges made against you. They pledge themselves to use every effort to return you triumphantly."

A meeting of the electors of North Kensington, convened by the local Liberal Association, to hear an address from Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., the Liberal candidate for the division, was held on Tuesday at the West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill. Mr. Firth who was received with hearty cheering, in referring to the present political positon, said the Liberal Parliament, now dead, had during their five years of office passed many important and useful measures—notably the Franchise, Redistribution, and Irish Land Acts. They were told by the noble lord whose mission it was to lead the Tory party in the future that the recent Conservative Administration had been remarkable for great labour and rapid legislation. That was true; but who was it but the Tories who created the turmoil and obstructed legislation? What was the legislation they had passed, and why was it passed? Why, simply because the measures were framed by the Liberals, and came out of the pigeon-holes of the Liberal Administration, and the Liberals wished them to be passed. He went on to severely criticise some recent speeches of Lord Randolph Churchill's, pointing out his bad memory and consequent great inconsistency, and asking whether it was likely that the Tories if in power would pursue the same line of policy that they had lately done when in office? It should also be remembered that the Tories were divided upon this line of policy. Such a sudden conversion as we had witnessed, he was convinced, was not likely to promote faith in the

Conservatives, and he did not believe they had a shadow of chance against the Liberals of being returned to the next Parliament with a majority, but, unless Liberals were active, they might be strong enough, with the eighty-five Irish members, to outvote the Liberals. It was the Liberals who had secured remedial legislation for Ireland, and it was to them that they must look for further justice, and he quite admitted that further legislation was necessary. For instance, a liberal measure of local self-government must be extended to the sister isle. Speaking of the Commission for inquiry into the depression of trade, he said there could be little doubt as to the object of the inquiry, or as to the result of it, but there was nothing to fear from it. He believed the bulk of the people of the country had made up their minds that the House of Lords must be reformed, so that they should no longer have the power to mutilate and veto measures passed by the representatives of the people. He believed the next Parliament would be a Democratic Parliament in the true sense of the word. They had already made up their minds upon a long list of measures, among them being a reform of municipal government, proper appropriation of endowments, and a proper control of the liquor traffic. At the close of the address Mr. Russell moved a vote of confidence in Mr. Firth as the candidate, which was carried, and the proceedings closed with the passing of a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Mr. J. T. Hibbert and the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, the members for Oldham, addressed a crowded meeting of their constituents at Lees, near Oldham, on Thursday. Mr. Hibbert said the Tories were boasting of the rapidity with which they had been conducting the business of the country. If anybody deserved honour, it was those Liberals who had not followed the obstructive tactics of the Tories. He advocated giving the Speaker more power to prevent obstruction. Speaking of the land laws, he said the law of primogeniture must be abolished. Earl Cairns's Settled Estates Bill had done very little to relieve the land. What was wanted was to place land in the possession of owners who could look after it. Owing to the land being held by so few, the ground was not tilled, and this caused a rush of agricultural labourers into the towns, over-population, the lessening of wages, and consequently the ruin of trade. Speaking of trade depression, he said he had been asked to become a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into it, but had refused because he had doubts about the wisdom of the course proposed. It would be injurious to free trade. He was upon the Agricultural Commission some time ago, which lasted three years and cost £20,000, and not one single recommendation it made had been carried out. It was to the Liberal party that this country owed its prosperity, and he hoped that all the Liberals in the country would back Mr. Gladstone. Mr. E. L. Stanley also spoke. Votes of confidence in the members and in Mr. Gladstone's Administration were passed.

There has been issued to the mayors of the United Kingdom, to the chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce, to the Harbour Commissioners, and other local authorities, by the secretary of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade, a number of questions to be answered, among which were the following, taken from the official paper :—"What is the district on which you report? What is the special trade or industry which is of importance to your district? What is the amount of capital and labour employed, what is the amount of production, and what are the other remarks you should wish to furnish? Does your district furnish a market, and how has the trade of your district been affected during the last six decades? What is the gross value of the trade—what is the value of the net profit? In what period has the depression commenced? Can trade and industry in your neighbourhood be said to be fairly depressed? If so, when did it commence, and what are its most prominent features, whether uniformly or spasmodically affected? Are there any special circumstances affecting the trade of your district? Is the capital invested in your district above or below the average of the last ten years? What is the condition of labour and the rate of wages? Is it above or below the average of the last ten years? To what extent do the following questions affect trade :—Changes in the relation between capital and labour; changes in the relation between the producers and distributors and the consumers; the fall in prices, standard of value, restriction, inflation, or credit; the currency; over-production; foreign competition and foreign tariffs; incidence of taxation; Imperial and local defective communications; legislation affecting trade; legislation affecting land. What can be done to benefit trade by legislation, and what can be done for it independently by legislation? A series of questions framed for the peculiar positions of workmen will, in a few days, be addressed to the general secretaries of all the trades unions of the United Kingdom and to all the officers of any organised society of labour, so that, in the interval between the present time and October 6, to which date the meeting of the Royal Commissioners has been adjourned, all questions affecting capital and labour shall be brought before the Commission by means of the most trustworthy witnesses. The relation of the railway companies to their earnings and the condition in point of wages and hours of labour of their servants will form part of the inquiry.

Mr. James Knowles, of Manchester, has received the following letter from the Marquis of Ripon, dated Studley Royal, Aug. 11 :—"Sir, I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 7th. I do not think that Lord Randolph Churchill's recent statements in the House of Commons will mislead anyone who is at all acquainted with the condition of India or the true character of the policy pursued by the Administration of which I was the head. If I should have a convenient opportunity I may avail myself of it to make some comments upon Lord R. Churchill's speech, and point out the errors into which he has fallen. I beg you to accept my best thanks for the approval which you are good enough to express of my Indian policy.—I remain, Sir, your faithful servant, Ripon."

Sir Richard Cross, Home Secretary, is announced, with Earl Beauchamp, Sir R. Temple, and Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, M.P., to attend a Conservative demonstration, to be held on Monday next in the grounds of Earl Beauchamp at Madresfield Court, Worcestershire.

There have been upwards of 190 public Bills before Parliament during the session which has just closed. Of these more than sixty have received the Royal assent, thirty-four have been withdrawn, fifty-seven have been dropped in consequence of their promoters not finding an opportunity of pushing them through, and four have been negatived on the motion for the second reading. The principal Bill which has been negatived is Mr. Childers's Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. Among those which have been withdrawn are Mr. Storer's in reference to the adulteration of beer, Mr. Osborne Morgan's on the subject of burial-grounds, Mr. Illingworth's in reference to cemeteries; the Bill of Mr. Hastings providing for a copyright on works of fine art, Sir John Lubbock's Bill to extend the Factory Acts to shops, Mr. Mundella's Bill extending a system of intermediate education to Wales, Mr. Stafford Howard's Bill to amend the licensing laws, Mr. Woodall's two Bills for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women, Mr. Sellar's Bill to revolutionise the system of private Bill legislation, Mr. Kenny's Irish University Bill, and the late Lord-Advocate's Scotch Universities Bill. The dropped Bills include Mr. Bryce's Bill providing for the access of the public to Scotch mountains, Mr. Dick Peddie's Bill to disestablish the Scotch Church, Mr. James's Bill to amend the Commons and Enclosures Acts, Sir Charles Dilke's Bill to prevent the City companies from disposing of their property, the late Lord Advocate's Crofters' Holdings Bill, Mr. Burt's Bill to amend the Employers' Liability Act of 1880, Mr. Herbert Gladstone's Bill in reference to the construction of new streets at Hyde-park-corner, Mr. Harcourt's Bill for the compulsory registration of encumbrances on land, Mr. Barclay's Bill to alter the land tenure in Scotland, Mr. Macfarlane's Bill to suspend evictions in the Scotch Highlands, the two Bills promoted by Mr. Daniel Grant and Mr. Broadhurst respectively in reference to the enfranchisement of leaseholds, Mr. Broadhurst's Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's Irish National Education Bill, Mr. Jesse Collings's Bill to promote the establishment of peasant proprietors, various Bills in reference to Sunday closing, Mr. Hopwood's Bill to allow members to affirm, and Lord Camperdown's Bill regulating the powers of water companies throughout England. Chief among the Bills which have received the Royal assent in the course of the session are the Bill for Housing the Working Classes, the Irish Land Purchase Bill, the Irish Labourers Bill, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Budget Bill, Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian Loan Bill, Mr. A. J. Balfour's Bill amending the Lunacy Acts and his Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Bill, the Franchise, Redistribution, and Registration of Voters Bills, Princess Beatrice's Annuity Bill, and the Bill defining the powers of the Metropolitan water companies in reference to the valuation of their consumers' premises. Upwards of twenty of the Bills related exclusively to Ireland, and nine or ten were exclusively Scotch measures.

It appears from a Parliamentary paper just issued that 161 private Bills received legislative sanction out of 237 which came before the several Parliamentary Committees during the past session. Seventy were Bills connected with railway undertakings, 45 of them being for the construction of 230 miles of new railway and other works, at an estimated expenditure of £13,401,000. The total number of bills of this character promoted during the session was 132, for the construction of 540 miles of new railway, involving a capital expenditure of £44,387,980, thus showing that half the number of Bills promoted have been successful, while only about one-third of the expenditure and mileage has been authorised. Of the 70 successful Bills 25 are in respect of abandonment of authorised works, extensions of time, or sale. Twelve of the authorised Bills are for the construction of 114 miles of entirely new lines of railway by companies incorporated for the purpose, at an outlay of £2,541,000, the remaining £10,860,000 of expenditure authorised being by existing companies on additional lines and other works, chiefly by the great leading companies, the largest outlay being £1,330,000 by the London and North-Western Company; £1,000,000 by the Great Eastern Company; £1,000,000 by the South-Eastern Company; £889,000 by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company; £800,000 by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company; £800,000 by the London, Chatham, and Dover Company; £820,000 by the Mersey Company; £660,000 by the London and South-Western Company; £440,000 by the London and Blackwall Company; and £400,000 by the Taff Vale Company. Among the other Bills which have been sanctioned are 12 for the construction of tramways, 20 gas and water Bills, 10 in connection with docks, harbours, and rivers, and 14 town improvement Bills; the remaining Bills being in connection with projects of a miscellaneous character. Twenty-one of the authorised Bills relate to railways, tramways, and other undertakings connected with the metropolis. Among the Bills connected with the provinces, Lancashire and Yorkshire contribute several to the list, 18 being Bills in respect of undertakings in Lancashire, and 10 connected with projects in Yorkshire. Five of the Bills are connected with undertakings in Liverpool, and five in respect of Manchester projects, of which the most important is the Manchester Ship Canal, thirty-six miles in length, the estimated cost of which is £10,000,000.

The large iron steamship, *Peer of the Realm*, which ran ashore on Lundy Island during a fog on February 12th, while on a voyage to Bombay with a cargo of 2,400 tons of coal, was successfully floated last week. After all the efforts of the insurance company to raise her had failed, she was sold to the Cardiff Shipbuilding Company three weeks ago for £300.

At Farnham on Thursday a boy, 10 years old, named James Potter, was brought before the magistrates and charged with having caused the extensive conflagration on heath land at Frensham, which has been raging for more than a week, and which has swept over three thousand acres of common, destroying in its course fifty acres of fir plantation just ready for cutting. The fire was caused by the boy throwing a lighted match in the midst of a furze bush. He was ordered to receive six strokes from a birch rod.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE ON POLITICAL LIES.

The Rev. H. M. Kennedy, vicar of Plumpton, near Carlisle, issued recently an address to the Cumberland electors, in which the following passage occurred :—"Be not befooled. Sons of toil, do not in politics trust a Tory. No, not if he came to you in an archangel's garb, and on bended knee before God's high altar swore by the sign of man's redemption that he only meant you well. If you have any cause to fear him, use deception. I advise you, in plain terms, of two evils to choose the least. If he must have an answer, tell your master a lie with your tongue in preference to marking with your pencil a terrible lie, against yourself, your family, your class, your country, and your God." The Bishop of Carlisle has addressed a letter to Dr. Prescott, Archdeacon of Carlisle, in which he says copies of the address have been forwarded to him from several quarters, and strong opinions expressed as to its scandalous character and as to the disgrace brought upon the Church by such an utterance from one of its clergy. "I am not sure," his Lordship continues, "as to the legal limits of licence of utterance which may be permitted to a clergyman when he chooses to address his countrymen, not from the pulpit, but through the ordinary medium of the Press; and certainly I have no desire to take such steps as might lead to a legal definition. It would probably do more harm than good if I attempted in any way to restrain the freedom of utterance of a clergyman by any other means than moral suasion and fatherly remonstrance." In the present instance the Bishop does not suppose that suasion or remonstrance will produce any good result; but the character of Mr. Kennedy's address is such that he is compelled to break silence and to protest against its "monstrous utterances" in the name of himself and, he believes, of the whole clergy. There is "much that is wild, much that is absurd, much that is most offensive in its expression throughout the address;" but his Lordship says he passes all the rest by for the purpose of concentrating attention upon the passage above quoted. Upon that point the Bishop remarks :—"Here we have a distinct charge to tell a lie from one who is bound by all that is sacred to be a preacher of honesty and truth. I have seldom seen any printed utterance that has more grieved and astonished me. The men of Cumberland, unless I mistake their character, are too sturdy to be afraid of voting according to their judgment, and too honest to adopt the paltry, sneaking line of conduct which their self-constituted director suggests to them. Mr. Kennedy's advice is too outrageously opposed to northern honesty and independence, not to say to all the teaching of Him who came to be bear witness to the truth, to make it practically very dangerous to the character and conduct of the men of Cumberland. But this consideration does not diminish my indignation at the fact of the advice to lie having been given by one of the clergy of this diocese. I appeal from that shameful advice to the teaching which, as I trust, comes abundantly from the lips and hearts of my clergy as a body. I appeal from it to the consciences of the people of Cumberland themselves, and I feel confident that they will not be induced to lie, even at the instigation of one who should have known bettter than to give them such hateful counsel."

MR. AUBERON HERBERT ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Under the heading of "The Voices of the Public Auction Rooms," Mr. Auberon Herbert, in a letter to the *Times*, comments on Mr. Chamberlain's method of dealing with land and finance, as set forth in his recent speech at Hull. Mr. Chamberlain's main purpose, he says, seems to be to shift burdens up to some indefinite point from the poor to the rich. When the rich man has been skinned two or three times with smaller results each time, politics will become comparatively uninteresting; but at present we are still at the first skinning, which is always a lively matter. The following are some objections set forth by Mr. Herbert to Mr. Chamberlain's finance—some referring exclusively to confiscatory death duties, and others equally to this and to the other method of attacking wealth, the graduated income-tax :—

"1. The old but true objection of ceaseless evasion on the part of the owner of wealth, of that miserable game, which follows upon all persecuting legislation, of those who try to escape and those who try to enforce the law. On the one side inquisition, ever growing, in the face of interposed obstacles, more and more brutal in its methods, spying and denunciation; on the other side evasion and subterfuge elaborated to the point of a fine art. The conscience of men will not be on the side of the law. Every man who has made or saved money will feel that he naturally has a better right to determine its ownership after his death than any other person outside himself can possibly have; will feel that the right of free bequest is merely one of that group of personal rights which belong to all individuals living in a free society; that it is inseparable from the rights of free acquisition and free ownership; and that it would be absurd to try to ignore the owner's right to name his heir as long as you still admit up to the very moment of his death that he had absolute power over his wealth and might have chucked it by cart-loads into the deep sea. It is ill work legislating against the conscience of men—and that the politician will some day discover, when he is not standing on the platform, but sets himself seriously to look beneath the surface of things.

"2. If such a law be ever carried out it will tend to foster luxury. It will throw a very sensible weight into the scale of spending as against saving, of unproductive consumption as against productive consumption. It will strengthen the wasteful, extravagant side of our character; it will weaken the frugal and prudent side. The motives for saving when opposed to the day's enjoyment are none too strong with human nature—especially English human nature as it is at present—and he is more bold than wise who does anything to depress those motives. Some day, perhaps, it will occur to the politician that all arbitary restrictions—whatever they may be—that tend to limit the free action of the individual, tend also to alter, perhaps in some indirect way that he little dreams of, that complicated mass of mental mechanism which makes us what we are. How subtle and complex that mechanism is the politician who boldly purposes to try his 'prentice hand upon it has not yet had time to discover. It may help him to realise some truths about himself and his doings if he will seriously enter upon the undertaking of providing some friend in bad health with a new apparatus to serve as heart, brain, or stomach, in place of what Nature has given him.

"3. The divorce of the people from taxation, which Mr. Chamberlain wishes to bring about—he told us at Hackney that the present Government have levied 'a ransom upon property to the extent of £6,000,000, without a penny of corresponding obligation levied upon industry or labour. They have bettered my instruction; they have given practical effect to my opinions; they have stolen my ideas'—is the very best method that could be invented to bring about bad administration. Those who have seen further than Mr. Chamberlain, and taken more trouble to see further, have realised that to invite the people to spend taxes without paying taxes is not the way to produce that honest and vigilant temper which is the only guarantee of upright administration. It may please Mr. Chamberlain to say that he has 'an unbounded faith in the wisdom and judgment of the mass of the people'—an unbounded faith in a person's wisdom implies logically that that person's wisdom is unbounded; and as the nation is made up of individuals Mr. Chamberlain lives in the happy belief that every two men out of three that he meets are unboundedly wise, which unboundedness of wisdom in both poor and rich must make the world a very pleasant place for Mr. Chamberlain personally—but the wisdom he is labouring to produce among them seems hardly to be the wisdom of the children of light; it is more like the wisdom of the children of this generation who know with an unerring instinct where the main chance lies. To speak honestly and fearlessly to the people, to bid them for the sake of their own self-esteem take their fair share of all burdens, to bid them be partners in every great national act and sacrifice, and thus to gain the right to watch over every word and deed of the administration, to strike down waste, greed, and corruption in whatever form they appeared—this was the object that at least some Liberals once set before themselves; and I can hear ringing in my ears the bitter scorn with which a man like Fawcett would have heard the advice of to-day given to the people, 'Vote more taxes, spend more taxes on your own behalf, and as you do it shift the growing burden on to the shoulders of the rich.' Once more we feel that if Providence could only arrange that the politician should have more time to consider the real meaning of what he was doing he would see that no good could come of heaping taxes upon the richer classes. The money will be gained too easily to be well spent. It is the curse that ever clings to public money that no person and no class has sufficient inducement to watch the right spending of it; and this evil will be aggravated as you say to any section of the people—'Pay less yourselves, but spend with great freedom.'"

Mr. Herbert proceeds to remark that the picture of New York, of Paris under the Empire, of Germany and the French milliards, all warn us how little money can do, how much the evil can surpass the good, when it is to be easily got and those who contribute become more and more distinct persons from those who spend. No prize (he says) is suspended before men without at last being bitterly fought for. Pour a large part of the wealth of the country into the common fund, by any device of graduated income-tax or death duties, and you at once call into existence parties and rings who will struggle with each other to the death for the handling of it. "Another evil (says Mr. Herbert, in conclusion) in Mr. Chamberlain's finance is the perfectly arbitrary character of it, and, therefore, the constant unrest that would follow as its consequence. If you put a death duty at 20 per cent., why not at 50, or 75, or 100 per cent? According to the tacit assumption involved in these duties the property of a man who dies belongs to the State; why, then, should the State go out of its way to give back to him a quarter or a half? With that charming elasticity that Mr. Chamberlain allows himself in the use of the word justice, it would be easy to show that the State ought not to commit such an act of injustice to itself as to give back any portion. Why should it be generous to the individual at the expense of the community? Mr. Chamberlain so little explores the view that he holds, he so little recognises the principles on which he acts, that it would be unfair to ask him whether he considers that a man's property belongs to himself or to the State; but perhaps some day he will discover that the inexorable Socialist logic with which he is carelessly playing will more and more close its grip upon him, and that, even if I am polite enough on this occasion not to press unpleasant questions, other men will presently ask him in no very respectful terms, why he has advanced so far if he fails in the courage to go further. He is like a traveller who, shouting out his vapid formula that he has no fear, advances into the middle of a morass. His friends see with a smile that he will presently reach a point from which he can neither go forward, nor yet come back."

In a second letter Mr. Auberon Herbert considers some of the objections to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to allow the local authority to take land and sell it, which, he says, sounds such an innocent and benevolent proceeding that at first sight one may wonder why any persons should make objections to it. He points out that such a measure at once equalises the good and the bad landowner, and continues : "As long as in this country we have a class of powerful landowners it is plainly for the public good that they should realise of themselves instead of by political dictation how much they can do for the happiness of those who are in great measure dependent on them. Naturally enough, the perceptions of such a class, who, as owners of estates, have been born into a certain set of views and a certain established system of management, do not move so quickly as the perceptions of those of us who are on the outside of the system. It is against the order of things that anybody of *pagani* should be the first to recognise new truths. But I think few persons will deny that the last forty years have seen great changes carried through by the landowners. They have recognised

the necessity of better farmhouses and farmbuildings, of good cottages with gardens, of allotments, and now they are beginning to perceive that the labourer may be much helped, not only by allowing him to hire a half acre of ground for spade cultivation, but, where soil and climate are favourable, three acres of pasture, after Lord Tollemache's admirable method in Cheshire; or, as some of us believe, a couple of acres of arable land, where horses can be hired from other small men, as is the case in certain southern districts. But new perceptions like these are not born in a day, nor do they take effect in a day. If only violent changes for political objects can be prevented, there is no reason to doubt that the movement of giving the labourers land will spread and grow like the movement of building churches, or schools, or good cottages has spread before it. Unfortunately, this natural growth of a movement finds no place in the calculations of the politician. What his soul delights in is the platform generosity that gives away what does not belong to him, the political *coup de théâtre*, and the accruing to himself of the whole credit of the transaction; while if in addition there happen to be any old rivalries and grudges stored up in his breast against the landowners, there will be a new zest added to his other sources of pleasure. What is to him the existence of kindly feelings between those who dwell together? Considering the game he has to play, it is pure profit to him to set the big man and the little man by the ears; for this gives him a body of indebted clients who learn to look to him for all their wants. The truth is that his chance of influence lies in strife and bad feeling. It is the unfortunate law of his existence—apart from any desire on his own part—that he should grow and fatten on these things, like the Tiber pike on the Tiber garbage. But I cannot help hoping that a large part of England may look at the matter with different eyes from those of the politician. . . . If you mean to get rid of the landowners, buy them out at once fairly and straightly, and let your new system, whatever it is, replace the old system. If you mean to keep the landowners, do not filch from them one right this year and another right next year; do not harass and persecute them, and leave them with a bitter sense of injury and unfairness rankling in their minds; do not turn them into a miserable one-armed and one-legged race, or 'a bit of half-dead wood—good to make a post of—if one wants a post.' Of all stupid things in the world it is the most stupid to restrict, to depress, to humiliate publicly, to pass under 'the Chamberlain forks' those men who you still desire should take an intelligent and generous view of their moral obligations, from whom you still claim good public service. Either do not trust them at all and replace them by other agencies, or else leave them in the worthy position of self-guiding and self-responsible men, open to all the appeals which come to the free man and capable of that just pride which the free man feels in his work. . . . . Let me ask Mr. Chamberlain one further question, Would it not be better, would it not be juster to aim at some consistency of thought in these great matters? He is preparing to force moral obligations upon landowners by law—that is, to compel them to use their property in such a manner as he thinks will add to the happiness of those among whom they live. Is he prepared to treat all capitalists in the same fashion? As the world is at present, there are a thousand sufferings following upon the reckless employment of capital to one suffering that follows upon the reckless ownership of land. . . . Should some Socialist turn to him and say, 'You are prepared to treat the landowner without phrase or ceremony just according to your own view of what is for the public good. Are you prepared to treat the capitalist in the same fashion? If not, why not? Please explain this inconsistency in your actions, unless you wish us to believe that to place the landowner under the harrows of legislation means to gain votes, to do the same by the capitalist means to lose votes?'—what reply would it be open to Mr. Chamberlain to make?

"As regards the labourer. The providing the labourer with land by means of the local authority would perhaps be the greatest impediment to his real advance that could suggest itself to inconsequent brains. The thing that one most desires for the labourers is to encourage in every possible way among them the habit of voluntary association. They want it in order to carry out so many things for their own comfort and happiness, the co-operative store, perhaps the co-operative farm, the improved benefit society, the club for discussion and reading, the club for amusement, and, among and above all the new wants both of to-day and to-morrow, the society for the acquisition of land. There is now an immense number of districts where a land club or company among the labourers could obtain land either through the open market or through the goodwill of the owners, and it is to action of this kind that one wants to lead the workmen both in country and in town. . . . A short while since I heard a friend describing how his own labourers had joined together to purchase land, raising the money that was wanted, paying it over to him, and dividing the land as suited themselves. There is no reason why this should not take place far and near in every part of the country, especially where the owners were willing to accept payment extended over a term of years.

"I want, also, to urge upon the great societies of workmen in the towns the unwisdom of inflicting any disabilities upon the ownership of land. I believe it to be strongly in their own special interest to keep land a matter of the free and open market. I believe it to be the height of folly to surround it with newly-invented legal impediments and restraints, with moral obligations turned into statute law, or to permit any of those half-ownerships to grow up which Mr. Chamberlain, hurrying through his programme, adopts straight off with scant words and still scanter appreciation of consequences. My belief is that the great trade societies will find in the ownership of land a great addition to the comfort and happiness of their members. I see many things that would be opened out to them if each society had its co-operative farm and gardens, where during the summer months its members could get change of life and occupation. But all these developments of the future and others like them will be sorely hindered if we do not resolutely determine to keep land absolutely saleable. It can only be done by disregarding that blind guide—the politician. He is a man doomed to live under a special curse of the gods. Even when he wishes to do good, he succeeds only in doing harm. His trade of pleasing the people and satisfying the wants of the hour prevents his looking further than the ground immediately beneath his feet, and leads him into reckless sacrifice of the future to the present."

THE VILLAGE BARBER.

The village barber resides in a red-brick house at the entrance to the village—a slightly superior dwelling to the adjoining cottages inhabited by agricultural labourers. His name is not over the door, nor has he even mounted a barber's pole. Half-length waxen representations of agriculturists and their wives, made beautiful for ever, do not revolve in his little window. Even in this advertising age the village barber has no need of advertising himself. No man in the village is better known. It may also be said that no one knows the villagers better. The barber is not always at home. He has many occupations, one of which is that of gardener; but in the evening he may generally be found at the receipt of custom. But he is very independent, and if he is not at home you must call again. Sunday morning, from 8 to 10, is his busy time. As you pass on your way to church you notice that the door of the barber's shop stands open about a foot. Through this gap the rays of the sun streaming in are intercepted by the hot and blistered faces of agricultural labourers peeping out to see who is passing. "That's So-and-so!" they remark to one another: "a fine week's work he's done, he has! He'll be another week, perhaps, a-carrying the horse-close." Should you look inside, you would find the little front room of the cottage filled to repletion, with the exception of the small space reserved for the operator and his patient. Even this is in danger of being overflowed. The ministering priest of this rustic temple of fashion is a strong-built, elderly, grey-haired man with a red face, for the colouring of which he is indebted to about equal parts of whisky and fresh air. His stalwart arms, bared to the elbows, are covered with black hair. As he rapidly sweeps away the week's growth of stubble on which he is engaged, you notice that his action is more that of the mower than the ordinary town shaver. And, indeed, he is no mean performer with the scythe. What a swath he sweeps from the long cheek of the foolish-looking labourer now under his hands, who is probably not so foolish as he looks! A "professor" in one of the large hair-cutting saloons in town would take twice the time over the job, and do it no better after all.

Few places are to be found where somebody is not acknowledged king. To this rule the village barber's shop is no exception; and the throne is the rusty old sofa which takes up the whole of one side of the shaving-room and juts out towards the middle of the floor. The king is a fat old man with a humorous eye who keeps a little shop in the village, to half the population of which he is uncle, while with the other half he is connected in some more roundabout way. He has evidently waived his kingly right to first shave in order that he may amuse himself with the other customers. It is considered "bad form" to remain in the shop after you have been "done." The king chaffs everybody impartially. He has a fine vein of rustic wit, and draws everybody out in turn. He is fond of propounding a question just as the lather is being laid on. He has then the satisfaction of knowing that in the improbable case of an answer being ready it would be intercepted by the brush. The shrewd eye of the barber twinkles, his tongue protrudes ever so little from the corner of his mouth. Every now and again he puts in a word—seldom more. "Indeed!" he remarks, or "Ay!" or "Hum!" In the last there is an aggravating shade of doubt. He is careful not to undertake unnecessary labour with speech or with razor, and never goes too far with either.

Four or five farm-labourers, fine hardy intelligent-looking fellows, are awaiting their turn on a bench by the door. There is an etiquette of the village barber's shop as of St. James's. It is well kuown that the king will not be shaved till he is ready; and that will be when he is tired of chaffing the other customers, his subjects. But he can walk up when he chooses. A serious Radical agitator might be indignant at finding that everybody does not, as a matter of course, take his turn. One man tenders himself as by right before another who has been waiting longer. A small landowner and farmer looks in on his way to church, and is operated on at once. He is hail-fellow-well-met with all (by this the inspecting Radical would be as much astonished as disgusted); and if on his somewhat hasty departure he is talked over rather microscopically, no one has much harm to say of him. The barber himself appears to have no politics. When these, as is often the case, crop up, he gives each speaker the impression that he sympathises with him, though he never distinctly says so. Few leaders of society could with less show of effort turn the talk where they wish it to go; but the amusement of his customers is his object, not his own instruction. Very few matters are talked over in his presence on which he has anything to learn. The shop is neutral ground, and it is doubtful whether he would allow even the king's chaff to become offensive. His aim, more an instinct than an art, is too keep his customers together. He himself never offends any one. If old Smith is getting grey very fast, he is not such a fool as to tell him so. One customer has for years trained some locks from the back of his neck to sport luxuriantly over his forehead. He is not going to make an enemy for life of that customer by cutting them off. It is impossible to detect an extra smile on his face (which always wears a cheerful expression) when he is going through the pretence of cutting old Martin's hair—who has none. But the gifts which make a man a barber, and give him success in his calling, have been the same in all ages, and town and country barbers only differ in degree.

Few politicians but might take a lesson from the village barber in tact. Would that some of them would do so? He is certainly a man to be conciliated, and no doubt rival electioneering agents do their best to conciliate him. Though he may seldom use it, he has a great deal of power. Without in the least setting himself up for a judge, he presides over a jury which sits at least once a week on the parish celebrities and their doings. Some of these might wear a less complacent smile if they knew half that was said about them at the village barber's. The village barber knows everything and everybody, and his assistance, could it be depended upon (which is perhaps in the nature of things impossible), would go far towards securing the maiden votes of the villagers. —*St. James's Gazette.*

"RESTORATION" AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

We have often had to complain (the *Athenæum* says) of the destruction done to ancient monuments by the process called restoration. But a worse, because more insidious, mischief may fall on an old building than even "restoration." Many an old parish church has escaped the murderous attack of the deliberate "restorer" only to have the life slowly but completely drawn out of it by the pious care of some zealous but ignorant parson or churchwarden. A trifling "improvement," as it is called, is made, which costs little and attracts little attention, and then another and another, till, after years of gradual improvement, the church has lost as much of its history and interest as if it had suffered from the more wholesale process. Cathedrals and large churches, which have their surveyor and regular staff of workmen, are even more in danger from this sort of mischief than small parish churches. For the surveyor too often is anxious to leave his mark on the place and to justify his existence, and he has the means of doing so ready to hand. How much harm may thus be done the present wrecked condition of Canterbury and Norwich Cathedrals can show, and there are some others which are nearly as bad. Until lately Westminster Abbey might be reckoned among the more fortunate ones, except, indeed, as regards the comparatively modern monuments, which appear to have been looked on by all concerned as *corpora vilia*, with which any liberties might lawfully be taken. But during the interval between the death of Sir Gilbert Scott and the appointment of his successor in the surveyorship some mischievous "repairs" were done. And now, again, the spirit of tinkering is active. Where there is so much that is precious, tinkering is more than usually dangerous, and it behoves those who are responsible for the well-being of the church to lose no time in putting a check on it. It has last attacked the screens which separate the chapels round the apse from the aisle, and they are covered with patches of new work, which no doubt will soon be stained to something like the colour of the old, so that the "restoration" may be complete. We will not go quite so far as to say that there was nothing in these screens that needed repair. There may, perhaps, have been a loose hinge or a broken panel here and there that wanted looking to. But here are new mouldings inserted because the old were chipped, and new panels put in where none were needed, and, indeed, except the staining, which we expect to follow, all the usual tricks of the "restorer." The curious set of spikes on the top of the door leading to the chapel of St. John the Baptist has been falsified by the welding in of new spikes where the old happened to be broken away. The grating in the head of the doorway corresponding with these spikes has not yet been touched, but they who have meddled with the one are quite capable of putting their conjectural "restorations" in place of the other unless they be stopped. It is, of course, mere waste of words to try to convince the perpetrators of these things that a battered old screen can be worth more than a nice smooth spick-and-span new one. But their employers may possibly understand us when we plead that when a thing has been in use, and sometimes very hard use, for four, five, or six centuries, the marks of such use which appear on it are not in themselves defects, and that even the marks of deliberate violence, though we might wish them not there, are not such blemishes as modern patches are. The right rule with respect to the treatment of such things is that they should be preserved as much as possible as they have come down to us, and that those which are still in use should be kept in sound repair and fit for use. The screens in question still serve their old purpose of fencing the chapels, and for that should be kept up; but the paltry tinkering of their mouldings adds nothing to their usefulness, and certainly nothing to their beauty. The spikes on the door were intended to prevent people from climbing over it, and if the surveyor to the Dean and Chapter had tried the experiment himself he would have found that he need not have put in any new ones to make them effective. Besides, now it is not likely that any one will want to climb into the chapel when the gate is shut, and if he should do, unless he were quite an idiot, he would take the easy way over Ruthall's tomb instead of troubling himself to get over a prickly door. We mentioned the free treatment of the monuments above. It is now freer than ever. The outside of the south aisle is being "restored," and the windows in it are being "restored" too. As the old are taken out one by one, the monuments near them are taken down and only part of them is put back, the aim being evidently to cut them down so that they may not mar the beauty of the new windows. Some of the most important of the eighteenth century monuments are in the range of windows now being operated on, and unless a timely interference is made there is no doubt that much harm will be done to them. We do not admire the "classical" monuments; but they are there, and are part of the history of the place. They are the best that could be got according to the ideas of the time that produced them, and we must renew a protest which we have made before against their being treated as worthless lumber. The present generation are not the owners, but the trustees, of the monuments, and have no right to mutilate them. There are cases where it is lawful to move them to other sites, but the new sites should be good and suitable, and the monuments should be put there unaltered. Such as we have received them, such should we pass them on, with their record untampered with. It is a pity that they who appear so anxious to free the church from the encumbrance of the old monuments do not devote some of their attention to preventing it from being further disfigured by new ones. A plague of miserable busts has lately appeared, and the old walls and pillars are mutilated for the attachment of brackets to put them on. If such things must be, they might at least be put upon posts, or managed in some other way so that they injure the church only by their ugliness.

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, in the course of his peregrinations, reached San Francisco some time ago, and passed on thence to Australia. The *Daily Telegraph* has published a long and interesting letter from the distinguished journalist, in which he describes his last night in San Francisco. It was devoted to a visit to China Town.

"I had an appointment with an officer of police at nine p.m. to explore the penetralia of China Town. It was the Chinese New Year, and when we plunged into the congeries of narrow streets where the yellow men most do congregate, we found this strange excerpt from the Flowery Land, this assemblage of teatrays, chowchow cabinets, chopsticks, pigtails, and shoes with paper soles so oddly washed up on the Pacific coast, generally and jubilantly *en fête*. Li Hung Chang was having a "high old time" of it, Quang Choo Loo was entertaining all his wife's relations, and Go Bang Wum was giving a banquet in honour of his ancestors under the Ming dynasty. The eaves and bulks of the stores were thickly hung with paper lanterns of divers colours, and on every side were audible the fizzing and bursting of crackers. All the leading merchants and storekeepers were keeping open house or shop in honour of the New Year, and in every store which we entered the proprietor welcomed us with gravely punctilious politeness, pressing upon us cakes, oranges, sweetmeats, together with cigars, champagne, and some lukewarm alcoholic preparation served in dainty little porcelain cups, of which beverage the flavour closely resembled that of very bad whisky—the well-known 'silent spirit,' or 'cocked hat' blend, which had been stirred up with a tallow candle and clarified with an ancient egg. Still the wine fizzed and sparkled and was potable, and the cigars were smokable, and all was offered with graceful hospitality and good faith."

Mr. Sala and his companion next patronised the largest of the two large theatres:—

"So densely was the auditorium packed, and so very powerful was the perfume emitted by the audience, that the obliging manager insisted that we should witness the performance from the stage itself, where stools, cigarettes, and tea were brought for our accommodation and refreshment. It needed but to strew the stage with rushes to imagine that the Elizabethan age of the drama had come again on the shore of the Pacific. What the play itself was about of course I could not tell, nor did it matter one cent. what was its scope or purport. It was more interesting to enter the dressing-rooms and watch the actors bedizening themselves and 'making up' their faces. In the property-room, too, I saw a large number of appallingly hideous masks; while in the wardrobe I was shown shelves piled with dresses, really extraordinary in the splendour of their fabric and ornamentation. The Chinese theatres of San Francisco, at which performances take place twice a day, Sundays not excepted, are, they tell me, always full. Surely Hi Quang or How Long or Yew Bet must be very prosperous managers indeed."

From the theatre they went to "a very grand entertainment indeed—the cookery being exclusively Chinese, and the use of chopsticks in preference to knives and forks *de rigueur*."

"We did not partake of the banquet, which was laid out in an infinity of little round saucers. What they contained—pickled eel's feet *à la daube* or *salmi* of frogs' giblets, birds'-nest soup, dried ducks, bêche de mer, snips or snails or puppy-dogs' tails—I know not. The banqueting table was very prettily decorated with artificial flowers cut out of coloured paper, and as a preliminary to the feast there was a vocal and instrumental concert given by a bevy of Chinese maidens, ranging, to all appearance, between fourteen and seventeen years of age, who were clad in loose *casaquins* and wide trousers of rich materials sumptuously brocaded. None of them were 'golden lilies' or small-footed. Their complexions were ivory-white, their eyes almond-shaped and sable as sloes, their hair very black and lustrous and very well dressed. They wore a profusion of jewellery, and their eyebrows and lips were manifestly painted. They would really have been pretty but for the sickly, dejected, down-trodden, almost imbecile simper playing about their ruddled lips—the simper of the slave continually deprecating the always imminent bamboo. They were, indeed, professional glee-maidens—the apprentices, and, while their apprenticeship lasts, the mere slaves and chattels of their master, a fat, tall Chinaman, with a face like an over-ripe vegetable marrow. The singing was the usual Chinese whine, rising now and again to a screech, and ululation no doubt delightful to Oriental ears, but to the Occidental tympanum distressingly dissonant."

From this scene of revelry Mr. Sala proceeded to pay a visit to a joss-house.

"The temple was situated up three pair of stairs, kept scrupulously clean and carefully oilclothed; but the stairs were rather inconveniently crowded by pilgrims to the joss, and among this throng there seemed to be fully as many Americans as there were Chinamen. The joss-house itself was an octagonal apartment, with a high altar covered with painted mats, and behind it a kind of reredos of wood, elaborately carved, gilt in some places and in others daubed with garish hues. On the altar itself was a heterogeneous assemblage of lacquer trays, porcelain vases full of cut-paper flowers, bronze and ivory ornaments, table-napkins tied up with parti-coloured ribbons, pastry, confectionery, dried fish, nuts, oranges, and little saucers full of what appeared to be respectively saffron and indigo. These last, together with a number of gaudy little paper purses, which looked suspiciously like Christmas crackers, were, I apprehend, offerings to the joss. That which struck me as passing strange in this temple was that there was not the slightest devotional expression on the countenances of the crowd of Chinamen who passed before the altar. They gazed on the display with the usual listless simper, and refrained not from cracking languid jokes to each other in their own unintelligible Mongol. Perhaps it is not in accordance with Chinese etiquette to be religious in a joss-house when any Fanquis are present. Perhaps the really devout Chinaman reserves his genuflexions and his prostrations for a time when he can be alone with his joss. An inscrutable race!"

Leaving the joss, "we began to sink lower and lower

in the social scale." The pawnbrokers are doing a roaring trade, for "fantan" was at its height, and gambling ceased not in its fastness and its fury. The next stage of descent brought the explorers to an "opium joint."

"From the pawnshop to an 'opium joint'—a kind of soporific tavern, an opium-smoker's 'pub.' It was an ilicit 'joint,' of course, quite contrary to the law; but we saw many more illegal spectacles that night of flowery festivity, and the grosser was the violation of the law, State or municipal, the greater was the alacrity of the law-breakers to admit the officer of police. In some of the vilest of the dens which we visited on that night of feasting and revelry—cellars beneath cellars, tier below tier of infamy and squalor too dreadful, too shameful, and too sickening to describe—our coming was evidently expected. The officer of police was dreaded and perhaps hated, but he was a personage to be conciliated and propitiated. The faces that I saw that night—faces awfully abominable in their distortion and depravity from the normal aspect of humanity—faces which in their grotesqueness and their horror made pale and jejune the wildest efforts of the graphic imagination of Jacques Callot and Breughel d'Enfer and the Spaniard Francisco Goya—haunt me now, as I am writing in the sunshine and among the greenery of a beautiful land. And they were the faces not only of men, but of women."

Mr. Sala's passage from San Francisco to Honolulu and his experiences in Hawaii are described in a second letter. The following is a description of what he calls "a slight drawback to our thorough enjoyment of sociability on board ship:"—

"The *Australia* was infested by a small but determined gang of what I may term Fiend Children—American children, I am sorry to say. And I am sorry to add that they were all the children of saloon passengers. There were several well-enough conducted babies in the steerage, and a few tolerable toddlekins in the intermediate cabins; but a more exasperating set of little desperadoes, male and female, than the first-class brats it would be difficult to imagine. I am passionately fond of what Leigh Hunt used to call 'the small infantry who go to bed by daylight,' and I know that I love and fancy that I understand the pretty ways of ordinary children; but when the 'small infantry' assume the aspect of so many diminutive zaptiehs and Bashi-Bazouks in miniature; when they decline to go to bed by daylight, or by lamplight either, until they are driven like sheep into their bunks; when from sunrise to supper-time they never desist from impish tricks, the 'small infantry' become to you objects not of tenderness and sympathy, but of terror and horror. The leader of the gang was an attenuated girl-demon of about nine or ten. She and the sallow-faced little goblins whom she led made our lives miserable. They ran races in the saloon; they made raids on the steward's pantry; they blocked up the companion; they worried the cooks in the galley; they raised commotion in the forecastle; they sprawled about the hurricane deck, stopping up with yells of exultation the ventilators which should have given a little air to the hapless passengers sweltering in the cabins below. They perched on the taffrail and were in continuous peril of tumbling overboard; they hung on the rigging, and made Gordian knots of carefully-coiled ropes; they burst into the smoking-room and disturbed the quietude of the five gentlemen who were constantly playing poker in that divan; they ran betwern the legs and all but destroyed the equilibrium of the smoking-room steward, who periodically brought 'drinks' to the five poker-players; they overturned the deck chairs and made holes in the awnings; they derided rebuking quartermasters, and spoke to the man at the wheel—and all this they did, not in the exuberance of infantile animal spirits, but in a sheer spirit of wanton turbulence and 'cussedness,' wholly unchecked by their mammas or other female relatives, who were either too sea-sick or too lazy to look after and control them. Our captain was shocked, but he had the navigation of his ship to attend to. The purser had never seen such children, he averred—since the last run from 'Frisco to Sydney, I should say; the doctor admitted that his small compatriots were just a little worse than Australian 'larrikin' children; the American lady doctor and her sister—both unmarried ladies—were scandalised at the ill-behaviour of this troop of small pirates of the Pacific, and suggested 'spanking' all round as a cure for the evil; but it was not until, late in the voyage, we had had one or two good 'northers' and 'southerly busters'—that is to say stiff gales with a heavy sea running—that sea-sickness came to our aid, and, for awhile, partially paralised the activity of these imps of the ocean."

The good ship *Australia*, however, was soon alongside the wharf in the harbour of Honolulu.

"Aloha! It is a matter of etiquette to be continually crying 'Aloha!' while you are at Honolulu. Not being skilled in the Hawaiian tongue, I am unable to state what may be the exact signification of 'Aloha!' but I take it to be a convertible term for the American 'Bully for you;" for the French 'On dirait du veau;' for the Italian 'Viva la bella famiglia;' and for the English 'All serene.' Honolulu is serener that ever was the 'Serenissma' Republic of Venice. It is the loveliest spot that these eyes have yet gazed upon—lovelier than Sorrento, lovelier that Ventnor, lovelier than the view of the Thames from the terrace of the Star and Garter at Richmond, lovelier than Jackson-square, New Orleans, by moonlight. Honolulu is a terrestrial Paradise, but with, alas! a fell serpent lurking among its loveliness. Aloha!"

Mr. Sala was the bearer of presents from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands. He thus describes his reception at Honolulu, and his eventual arrival at the palace:—

"It was an odd and far from unpleasant surprize, so soon as the *Australia* had come to her moorings, to find her boarded by a number of gentlemen in European dress—as European dress is understood in the vicinity of the tropics—who, after violently shaking hands, took me at once into abiding custody. I had never seen any one of them before, in all probability I shall never see any one of them again; but they were all exceedingly kind. They all seemed to be thoroughly well acquainted with the object of my mission, and they certainly made my four and a half hours' stay in the Sandwich Islands a very happy one. Four and a half hours! I should have liked to stay a month, and I am sure that I had at least half a dozen invitations to 'lie over till the next steamer touched, and have a high old time;' but Captain Ghest was necessarily inexorable. Aloha! So I was amicably hustled into a wagonnette, in the company, if I remember aright, of an estimable Protestant clergyman, a couple of editors, a sugar planter, and the Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Whither my friends in the wagonnette intended to carry me I am sure that I do not know; but it was only after a number of piteous appeals on my part, and meek entreaties that I should be able to liberate my soul from the burden of the presents from the Baroness to the King, that I was temporarily released from custody, or, the rather, handed over to another set of amicable alguacils, who shunted me, so to speak, into a buggy drawn by two high-spirited horses, and driven by a full-bearded gentleman of unmistakeably American extraction, in which vehicle I was conveyed to the royal palace."

Mr. Sala gives some account of the Hawaiian Royal palace and the "commodious wooden bungalow in the palace grounds," where the King usually resides, and he describes "his Majesty David Laamea Kalakaua." In less than half an hour he arrived "at a full knowledge of the fact that the Hawaiian kingdom is politically, commercially, and socially 'bossed' by the United States of America, and by the State of California in particular." After a gracious interview with the King, Mr. Sala went on his way rejoicing, to fall speedily into the hands of his wagonnette friends.

"I should have dearly longed to have had a quiet saunter—an observant prowl—through the leafy lanes which form the streets of Honolulu; but my genially imperious friends of the wagonnette would not hear of anything of that kind. I must ride. I must be driven by the tall, full-bearded Jehu of Transatlantic aspect. The consequence was that I saw Honolulu not as in a glass darkly, but under what I may term kaleidoscopic circumstances. It was a splendid day, and the sun was shining gloriously, although far away in a valley we could see the purple clouds pouring down huge sheets of rain. On the right there was the blue sea—calm to-day, majestic, imperturbable; but in the foreground on either side it was one almost maddening succession of kaleidoscopic panoramas. Now whole groves of the cocoanut palm; now leafy thickets blazing with the almost indescribably superb scarlet Bougainvilliers; then groves of cacti and prickly pear; then hedges bursting forth in brilliant flowers; then trim market-gardens, delightful in their greenery, laid out by Chinese gardeners. Speedily more kaleidoscopic fragments of pictures flitted across my field of vision. . . . . And so we came at last to a beautiful bungalow—a fishing villa, I was told, with a landing-stage jutting out into the blue sea. And here we found ladies and gentlemen, an elegant collation, Heidseck's Dry Monopole—or was it Pommery and Greno?—in 'spuming chalices.' There, too, we found not only a hearty welcome but polite conversation—the society small talk of London and Paris, of New York and Washington and San Francisco. I rubbed for a moment the eyes of my mind and wondered for a moment where I was. . . . . Then I remember that I am at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands. Aloha!"

THE "APOCALYPSE OF EVIL."

General Booth has propounded a "national" scheme under which a central office of help and inquiry is to be established in London, together with Homes of Refuge in different parts of London and the provinces, to contain at least 1,000 girls. Receiving houses will also be established at once in Canada and the Western States. The cost of this undertaking is estimated at £20,000, towards which the following contributions, amongst others, have already been promised:—Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., £2,000; Messrs. Francis Peek, T. A. Denny, and Cory Brothers, £1,000 each; an anonymous Manchester friend, £300; Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., £100. There are also several minor contributions, and the sums already promised exceed £7,000.

Those who are more cautious than Mr. Morley, and less committed to the patronage of Mr. Booth than he is, will do well (remarks *St. James's Gazette*) to consider what sort of person it is who is asking for their money, and what kind of things he is likely to do with it. There is reason for the strongest suspicion that at least one child has been feloniously abducted by a person closely associated with the Salvation Army. So strong is the suspicion that the case is now being investigated by the Attorney-General. In this suspicion Mr. Booth's son is personally implicated, to the extent that he knows, by his own admission, where the child is, and refuses to help her mother to recover her. The suspected purpose of the abduction was that a loathsome fabrication about the child might be published in a newspaper. It seems probable that she was in fact submitted by the guilty persons to infamous treatment. Mr. Booth has had his attention called to these matters many times, and has offered no sort of explanation. Is it well to give him the means of extending his operations, whatever they have been, on a gigantic scale? We invite the particular attention of the Attorney-General. A stolen child might be hidden in "the Western States" even more effectively than in France, and the indefinite multiplication of Hope Cottages would be a grave public misfortune.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to the vicar of Charles Church, Plymouth, in reply to a memorial recently forwarded to him by the clergy and ministers of Plymouth and the neighbouring towns on the question of the recent disclosures. In this letter Dr. Benson says:—"I am sure that such a document as yours, emanating from the religious teachers of every shade of opinion, in a town long known for the patient earnestness with which its leading citizens and ministers have laboured in the great cause which now insists on being heard, will fill the minds of my honoured colleagues with a grateful and assured sense of support. Different opinions will be held upon important aspects of the inquiry and report; but all will feel that the substantial truth of those allegations is a terrible fact which demands all the remedies which England can bring to bear. These remedies appear to me to lie in the serious and steady application of the law, which can be effected through co-operation of these vigilance committees which have already commended themselves to you and your town; and in an advance of the moral tone which it belongs especially to you and us, as ministers of religion, to raise and strengthen. Our first duty is with the parents—to encourage them to bring up their children more obediently, more soberly, and more purely. It is in the home, alas! that much of the evil is begun, and to this we ought to address ourselves by every meaus, and next we ought to do our best to assemble our men and boys in leagues to support each other in respect for womanhood, in purity of language, and in noble government of self and the will. These are the broad lines on which details must be constructed. I believe that the committee were all of one mind on these points. As we have ceased to be a committee and some of us are away from London, it is not possible to send a united answer. But my most valued colleagues may possibly write, as I do, in an individual capacity. In any case their strong and healthful words have already made themselves felt."

We have already pointed out to the Archbishop (says the *St. James's Gazette*) that he deliberately refused to take the only step by which the "substantial truth" of the allegations referred to could possibly be established, because he thought it immaterial. He should also remember that though he declined to institute any test at all, others did endeavour to ascertain whether one of the stories told—that of "Lily"—was true. They discovered that everything which those who had made the "allegations" would allow to be discovered pointed in the most conclusive manner to that allegation being untrue. Therefore the only real "inquiry" which has been made shows that for "substantially true" the Archbishop ought to have said "substantially false." The so-called committee knew, in fact, that there were suspicions that the one story which had been identified was a fabricated falsehood, and that its fabrication had been promoted by the abduction, and possibly the corruption, of an innocent child. The Archbishop knew that the person at whose instance he was holding what he called an investigation, boasted that he himself had enticed away and corrupted other children. And with all this knowledge, he declared that the allegations were substantially true, and he repeats it still. But the definite statement before him, that part of the story was false, he put on one side, and where real evidence was offered to him he refused to notice it. Under these circumstances it is clear that the Archbishop does not know what the word "inquiry" means, and he would do well to leave off misapplying it in so egregious a manner.

The *Spectator*, referring to Dr. Benson's letter on the subject of the part which his Grace and Cardinal Manning and certain other gentlemen have taken in relation to the recent "revelations," says:—

"His Grace concludes by saying, what is doubtless both strictly true and very important, that the atrocities revealed are the 'natural sequel soon or late of what is called ordinary immorality.' And it is just because this is so that we have throughout condemned unsparingly the circulation of a sensational class of literature which will spread to all the winds the seeds of 'ordinary immorality,' and produce in the years to come a loathsome crop, fortyfold, sixtyfold, or a hundredfold. We are quite sure that the two Archbishops were equally earnestly—equally passionately—concerned to take the part which they considered most likely to put a stop to the evils disclosed. But we wish with all our hearts that they had earlier, more publicly, and more vigorously denounced the course adopted by the *Pall-Mall*, and had wholly declined to take any responsibility on behalf of men who had opened the flood-gates of this moral sewer, and discharged it on the world at large. Moreover, as the Archbishops did take this responsibility, we think they should have satisfied themselves that at least some of the individual cases alleged were actual facts. The abduction of Eliza Armstrong, it is now asserted with a considerable show of evidence, was brought about by an agent of the Salvation Army, who hired her from her mother professedly to assist in ordinary service, and who removed her first to a 'home' in Winchester, and then to some place in France, where she is beyond her mother's reach. The Home Secretary stated in Parliament that he has submitted the case to the law officers of the Crown; and there seems reason to suppose that this abduction of Eliza Armstrong is at the bottom of one of the most horrible of the stories circulated—in fact, that the child has been sent out of the country in order that the exact truth about her may not be known. We hope it may not turn out that any nominally religious organisation has been concerned in concocting sensations of this demoralising kind."

The Bishop of St. David's has addressed the following admirable letter to Mr. F. N. Charrington, chairman of the executive committee of the National Conference and Hyde-park Demonstration on the Protection of Young Girls:—

"*Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen, Aug.* 17, 1885.

"Sir,—I much regret that my absence from home has prevented my sending an earlier reply to a printed communication bearing your name and those of other gentlemen, and informing me that I have been elected an honorary member of the General Council of a National Conference and Hyde park Demonstration on the Protection of Young Girls. I am sure I shall not be regarded as indifferent to the important object which the promoters of the scheme have in view when I say that I am unable to accept the position thus conferred upon me, partly because I am unwilling, by accepting it, to be supposed to express indirect approval of the recent action of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (which I regard as, perhaps, the gravest offence against public decency and morality which has ever been committed in any even nominally Christian country), and partially because I do not think a public demonstration, such as it is proposed to hold on the 22nd inst., either desirable in connection with such a subject or a promising mode of bringing about the end which the promoters have in view, and which I agree with them in desiring with all my heart. I take leave to add thus much. Sexual crime, which must be dealt with by the Legislature and the police, is the outcome of sexual vice, which is a far deeper and wider evil. I do not believe that this can be effectually grappled with by any other than religious agencies. I would therefore urge all Christian people, and above all, all ministers of Christ, by whatever names they are called, to redouble their efforts to bring the purifying influence of the Gospel to bear on all those with whom they are brought, or have the power of coming, into contact, and most particularly on the young. In relation to the painful subject to which public attention is now directed, I believe that religious education is more than anything else the key of the position."

The Winchester *Observer and County News* for Saturday contains a remarkable letter from Mrs. Josephine Butler. We subjoin the greater part of this extraordinary communication:—

"I hear in my absence on the Continent certain unfounded rumours have been circulated concerning a person called Rebecca Jarrett, a friend and faithful servant of mine, and that our work in connection with Hope Cottage, Highcliffe, has been called into question. I cannot allow my friends to be slandered in my absence without a protest; I therefore beg you kindly to insert this letter in your next issue."

Mrs. Butler then says that she intends to hold a public meeting at Winchester soon, when she will "give the whole story from beginning to end of what has occurred." Meanwhile she continues:—

"I should like our kind friends and fellow-workers in Winchester, as well as those who may have circulated an evil report, to know that as soon as I return home I shall, with Canon Butler, hold a meeting, to which everyone interested in the matter can come, and that at that meeting we shall give the whole story from beginning to end of what has occurred, concerning which there are so many idle reports. I also promise that at that meeting I will undertake to answer every question that may be asked by persons sincerely wishing for information, and that I shall bring out into the light of day some things which it may be salutary for the people of Winchester to hear. Until then I trust that friends will suspend their judgment concerning the part which I have played in the work of bringing out the 'revelations' which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and which have now awakened a great wave of moral feeling, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the country where I now am, in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and America.

"Those who have read the *Pall Mall Gazette* are aware that a 'Secret Commission' was formed of persons who had sufficient courage and Christian charity to 'descend into hell' for the salvation of the victims of organised vice, and for the exposure and rebuke of the crimes perpetrated in that 'Inferno.' For the present I will merely inform your readers that I was allied from the first with members of that Secret Commission, that I worked with them, and that Rebecca Jarrett, at my own urgent request and at the wish of the Secret Commission, undertook some of the most difficult tasks connected with the recent exposure. . . . I desire to take upon myself the whole responsibility for every act of hers in this matter, both in Winchester and out of it. The work done at Hope Cottage has all been holy and saving work, and this I am ready to prove by every proof that can be desired. With regard to a missing child, concerning whom there is a hue and cry, the case will be cleared up and published as soon as the present Commission of Inquiry in London has brought out its report. . . . . Rebecca Jarrett's evidence is before that Commission. . . . In the course of our terrible researches we came daily across immoral agents who were offering innocent little girls for sale. We intercepted some such, and in the good purpose and motive of proving the facility with which such children can be bought for diabolical purposes, we ourselves bought children. But what has become of the children bought by us? They are in the hands of loving Christian people, and are being trained in good habits and taught to pray and to love God. It is concerning these happy children saved from the worst fate that this absurd hue and cry is raised. The child particularly spoken of in Winchester is very happy and well, and will be restored to her mother in due time; but it will not be a happy day for the child, for her mother is a slave to drink, and was seeking to sell her child, indifferent as to whether her future course was to be vice or not."

It will be noticed that Mrs. Butler states that the case of Eliza Armstrong was to be cleared up and published as soon as the Mansion House "Commission of Inquiry" had brought out its "report." This, however, has not been done, at least so far as Mrs. Butler's friends are concerned, though no doubt the case is gradually being "cleared up and published." Mrs. Butler admits that she was responsible for what Jarrett did, and Jarrett, as has been constantly stated, got the child from her mother under a false pretence and had her submitted to a degrading examination and conveyed her to a home for fallen women. For this, then, Mrs. Butler is responsible, on her own admission. Further, Mrs. Butler seems to consider that the abduction and detention of Eliza Armstrong were justifiable, since Mrs. Armstrong was "a slave to drink," and was "seeking to sell her child." This latter is a serious allegation against the mother, and Mrs. Josephine Butler (who is now abroad) and her associates are no doubt prepared to justify it. It is rather curious that during the period the case has been before the public Mr. Booth has not attempted to defend himself and his friends by repeating this charge against Mrs. Armstrong.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests have decided to replace and restore the Buckston, the celebrated rocking-stone in the Wye Valley, near Monmouth, which was overturned by a party of tourists a few months ago.

The will of Sir William Mure Muir, K.C.B., M.D., formerly Director-General of the Army Medical Department, late of Oak Lodge, Blackheath park, who died on June 2 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by General George Erskine and Major Walter Boyd, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £8,000. The testator bequeaths £200 and all his jewellery, plate, books, furniture, articles of household use or ornament, horses and carriages, to his wife, Dame Rachel Stanley Muir. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held on trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood, and then for his son, Garnet Wolseley Muir.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1884.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PREMIUMS AFTER DEDUCTING RE-ASSURANCES	£988,156 9 2
LOSSES	£676,463 11 6

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PREMIUMS AFTER DEDUCTING RE-ASSURANCES	£250,163 5 5

Declaration of Bonus for the Quinquennium ending 31st December, 1884, **£1 10s. per Cent. per Annum on Sum Assured,**
Upon all Policies entitled to Participate.

As at the previous investigations of 1870, 1875, and 1880, to secure perfect accuracy in the calculations, a Valuation of the Liabilities has been obtained from an independent Actuary, in addition to the ordinary valuation by the Officers of the Company; and Mr. James Meikle, F.F.A., F.I.A., President of the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh, the Consulting Actuary, reports that

THE LIFE SURPLUS REALISED IN THE FIVE YEARS WAS £354,513.

The Valuation was made by the Tables of the Institute of Actuaries (Hm.), at 3 per cent. interest.

FUNDS.

After providing for payment of the Dividend the Funds of the Company will stand as follows:—

CAPITAL PAID-UP			£280,545 0 0
FIRE FUND	£550,000 0 0		
CONFLAGRATION FUND	200,000 0 0		
			750,000 0 0
RESERVE FUND			1,100,000 0 0
BALANCE OF PROFIT AND LOSS			150,095 6 8
LIFE FUNDS			3,058,767 2 6
			£5,348,407 0 2

EXTRACT FROM AUDITORS' REPORT.

"I have examined and counted every Security, and have found all correct and in perfect order, and that the present aggregate market value thereof is in excess of the amounts in the said Balance Sheets."

JOHN H. McLAREN, Manager. DIGBY JOHNSON, Sub-Manager. JOHN H. CROFT, Secretary in London.

THANKSGIVING for the HARVEST.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The Treasurers of the Society earnestly PLEAD for a SHARE in the OFFERINGS of Churchpeople in thankfulness to Almighty God for the present Harvest.

GRANTS of MONEY, amounting to £36,254 7s. 9d., for the endowment of Bishops and Clergy, for training Missionary Students, for building churches, colleges, schools, and for many other objects abroad, and for building Sunday-schools, and other purposes at home, have been made during the year ending March, 1885.

GRANTS of BOOKS for various objects at home and abroad, amounting to £12,700 11s. 1d., have been made during the same period.

The Society's income for the last financial year from all sources was £45,357 18s. 5½d.

The Society is mainly dependent upon VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS, and it is in the hope of INCREASED SUPPORT—which is much needed—that it has so largely responded to the urgent appeals made to it by Bishops and Clergy in all parts of the world.

W. H. GROVE, General Secretary.

S.P.C.K., Northumberland-avenue, London, August, 1885.

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MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED, 52, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, August 22.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

With the closing of the Session there is for a time a lull in domestic politics. There has come the usual truce in the conflict of parties, which is likely this autumn to be of exceptionally brief duration in view of the imminence of the General Election. But for the while few political meetings are being held, and those politicians who betake themselves at present to the platform do so with the full knowledge that the general public is little likely to bestow any particular attention on their utterances, and is more agreeably engaged in holiday-making than in the consideration of the problems of practical politics. The most perplexing of all contemporary political problems—the issue of the General Election—will be definitely solved in some three months' time. But in the meanwhile the nature of the solution remains as dubious as ever. It is clear that the confidence of the Radical party in an overwhelming triumph of the Radical cause has considerably diminished during the last few weeks. There are none of the evidences that were looked for of the overwhelming preponderance of Radical opinions amongst the new electors. The change of Government, too, has not been accompanied by that strong recrudescence of faith in, and devotion to, the Radical cause which were notoriously anticipated. The chances that the present Government will meet the new House of Commons in possession of a sufficient Parliamentary majority, is, in consequence of the attitude of Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, recognised to be at least a probable contingency. The Conservative party will go to the constituencies appealing to popular support on the ground of the acknowledged incapacity of the Radical leaders for the conduct of public affairs. Whether the Radical party will simply endeavour to rally their party under the "old umbrella," and ask for a vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone, seems very doubtful now. It is beginning to be understood that Mr. Gladstone's name is one that it is no longer possible

to charm with. Still the possibility of devising a good Radical cry that will unite all sections of the Radical party and enlist some measure of public enthusiasm is infinitely small. The Disestablishment of the Church and the plunder of the landlords are both more likely to provoke opposition than to win support. Until Mr. Gladstone returns from his journey to northern seas the programme of the Radical party is likely to remain undetermined. When he speaks we shall know the faith that it is incumbent upon Radicals to hold and maintain, and not till then.

The bold experiment of governing Ireland in reliance on the ordinary law is so far proceeding pleasantly enough. The Crimes Act has expired, and the National League is now in possession of those immunities from the exceptional measures for the repression of sedition and crime which were so ardently desired. For the time the public tranquillity remains undisturbed, and Lord Carnarvon is wise in taking advantage of the existing respite from lawlessness which Ireland enjoys to actively pursue the policy of conciliation on which he has ventured in so courageous and sanguine a spirit. His present tour through the West of Ireland has been attended with agreeable manifestations of good-will on the part of the people, and Lord Carnarvon's genial temper has won for him wide popular appreciation. But it would be folly to ignore the truth that the stern conditions of the Irish question remain unchanged, and that amidst the interchange of compliments and flatteries the harsh opposition between the ideas of Ireland and the interests of Great Britain is as marked as ever. It is the policy of the Irish leaders to agree to an armistice at present, but it is none the less their intention to renew the warfare when expedient. Of this sooner or later Lord Carnarvon is likely to receive rough assurances.

The approaching meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the Czar of Russia at Kremsier naturally provokes curiosity and the conjectures of politicians. It is certain that it points to some change or development of the policy that unites the Northern Empires. The absence of the German Emperor is of course accounted for on the score of ill-health; and as Prince von Bismarck will thus not be present, it may, perhaps, be assumed that no deliberations or decisions of far-reaching importance are probable or possible. It, of course, may be that only matters which directly concern Austria and Russia will come under consideration at Kremsier, such as the issues which are constantly arising in the Balkan peninsula, where conflicting claims have to be reconciled and common interests upheld. But questions that intimately concern other States can scarcely escape attention. The change of Government in England, and the consequent effects on English policy in regard to Afghanistan and Egypt and on English relations with Turkey, are certain to be discussed at Kremsier. And the understanding which was concluded at Skiernevice that led to the recent Russian advance in Central Asia will require to be reviewed and possibly modified. In the absence of Prince von Bismarck his views will be represented by the Austrian Minister, and nothing, it is certain, will be settled at Kremsier without the privity and approval of the German Chancellor. For a knowledge of the results of the Imperial meeting the world must wait as on previous occasions for the teaching of events.

Prince von Bismarck is pursuing with his accustomed energy the new colonial policy which he has adopted, and is perseveringly adding to the colonial possessions of Germany with calm and characteristic disregard of obstacles and opposing forces. A naval demonstration at Zanzibar has effectually disposed of the resistance to the recent German acquisitions of territory over which the Sultan of Zanzibar urged claims of sovereignty. This difficulty is no sooner adjusted than the news arrives of the German annexation of the Caroline Islands, which have heretofore been regarded as belonging to Spain. Spanish opinion is in no wise inclined to quietly acquiesce in the arbitrary action of Germany, however, and Spanish diplomacy has at once taken steps to vindicate the pretensions of the Spanish Crown. It must be owned that the sovereignty exercised by Spain over the Carolines has thus far been purely nominal. The only settlements in the islands appear to be those of German traders, and Prince von Bismarck has consequently a practical justification for affording them the protection of the German flag. England can afford to regard with considerable complacency the land-hunger which Germany and France at present display. But the Colonial Office will be well advised to lose no time in occupying those territorial positions which, although of little political importance thus far, might tempt French or German enterprise, and become menaces to the future of some of our wide-spread colonial dominions. It is quite clear that speedily no lands or islands worth seizing will be left ownerless.

THE VICEROY IN IRELAND.

The reception accorded to Lord Carnarvon during his progress in the West of Ireland has been unquestionably of a most favourable and highly gratifying character. It would of course be a mistake to draw too large an inference from this fact; but on the other hand it possesses a significance which must not be overlooked. Like the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, it goes to prove that there is a large and influential proportion of the Irish people who, though on the whole Nationalist in sympathy, are not disloyal to the Queen. It is one of the evil results of the Conservative alliance with Orangeism in past years that it has alienated from the cause of Order those who see in Orangeism the traditional enemy of their country and their religion. We by no means regret or under-rate the important services of the Orangemen, particularly in recent years, in upholding Law and Order in Ireland, and the determined stand they have made against Sedition and Anarchy. We know even of some loyal Irish Roman Catholics who have felt grateful to the Orangemen for their staunch loyalty to the Throne; while, on the other hand, it has been a gratifying feature of many of the speeches delivered at Orange gatherings, by men of the stamp of Lord George Hamilton, that they have explicitly welcomed the co-operation of all friends of Order, whether Protestant or Catholic. Such true liberality of sentiment is, however, unhappily rare. It is easy to say that all loyalists should unite together to resist the common enemy. This is a happy consummation which may some day be brought about. Meanwhile nothing could be better calculated to indefinitely postpone its realisation than a policy which identifies the cause of Loyalty with the Orange party. If order is to be established in Ireland upon a firm and permanent basis, it can only be by winning over the mass of the people to the side of authority, and by conciliating those—and we trust they are not a few—who are open to conciliation. By conciliation we need hardly say we do not mean attempts to pander to the cupidity of the masses by offering them additional slices of their neighbours' property. The country has had enough and to spare of "conciliation" of that stamp. That is a policy which, so far from bringing peace, sows a plentiful crop of discord. But much may be done in legitimate ways to prove to the Irish people that the Government has really at heart their highest welfare. To seek real instead of illusory remedies for Irish distress, to provide increased facilities for emigration, to improve the means of communication, and in every way to encourage Irish industries—this is a policy which will have the most important and far-reaching results for good.

Lord Carnarvon, it is evident, is determined to leave nothing undone to evoke the latent loyalty and to secure the goodwill of the Irish people. The policy is a noble one, and deserving of all sympathy and support. But it would be idle to ignore the fact that there exists in Ireland a section of the population whose object is not the amelioration of the condition of Ireland under the British Crown, but her complete independence; whose hatred of Great Britain is undying and implacable; who see in every conciliatory advance only a sign of weakness; who, so far from being grateful for a concession, value it merely as an additional means of attaining their ultimate object; who treat every word spoken to them of peace as a fresh signal for making themselves ready for battle. Lord Carnarvon, of all men, should be sufficiently well aware of the character of the enemy with which he, like his predecessor, has to contend. He must know that neither fair speeches nor the most patient and unremitting devotion to the welfare of Ireland will avail to abate by one jot the deadly enmity they bear to the Power the Viceroy represents; and that to count on the possibility of conciliating them in the slightest degree would be nothing short of sheer madness. The Lord Lieutenant is fully aware of all this, and it may be assumed that the aim of his policy is, not to attempt to conciliate these Irreconcileables, but to detach from their party that large proportion of the nation of whom we have just been speaking. We do not for one moment imagine that Lord Carnarvon can have contemplated the possibility of winning over such men as Mr. Parnell, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Brien, and the rest of the group. But what Conservatives in England have had reason to fear is that some of Lord Carnarvon's colleagues were making a bid for the support of this same party. Nor can English Tories avoid expressing their disapproval of the Viceroy's willingness to reopen the inquiry into the Maamtrasna case—a course of proceeding from which no possible good can come, and which may only too probably have the effect of weakening respect for the administration of justice in Ireland.

So, too, with regard to the attempt to govern the country by means of the ordinary law. The Coercion Acts expired yesterday week; and it is a very grave question indeed what will be the result of their non-renewal during the ensuing winter. Nothing that has occurred since Lord Carnarvon took office has in any way tended to allay the apprehensions which were inspired by the resolve to dispense with the Coercion Acts. It only remains now to hope that the Irish Government will at least apply the existing law with all the vigour they can command to repress any recrudescence of lawlessness. An opportunity has, in fact, already arisen for testing the Viceroy's mettle. The announced determination of the Limerick Corporation to set at nought the authority of the Court of Queen's Bench, by continuing to refuse payment of the extra police contribution due from them, calls for the firmest administration of the law. The duty of the Government is quite obvious. If they should fail to perform it, there will be no need of any farther justification of the criticisms to which their Irish policy has been subjected.

1835 and 1885.

The circumstances in which the Conservative party finds itself at the present moment offer, in several respects, a striking similarity to those in which the Tories were situated exactly half-a-century ago. The great political changes brought about by the first Reform Bill find a close parallel in those recently accomplished. In an able article in the *National Review* Mr. T. E. Kebbel reminds us that in the December of 1834 the Liberal Government that had then held office for four years, though they had passed the Reform Act, had so alarmed and disgusted public opinion by the Revolutionary doctrines—"the violent subversive opinions," as Lord Melbourne himself styled them—of some of their principal supporters, that many Liberals at last perceived that the worst fears expressed by the Conservatives had been entirely justified. These Radical sentiments, Lord Melbourne observed, "occasioned great alarm; they "terrified the timid, repelled the wavering, "rallied men round the institutions which "they conceived to be attacked, and gave life, "spirit, and courage to the Tories." Besides this, the Whig Ministers had displayed the greatest incompetence in their management of affairs. The likeness which such a situation bears to that in which we find ourselves at the present time is at once striking and obvious, and suggests an inquiry into the mode of action adopted by the Tory party of fifty years ago.

It is, indeed, well worth our while to notice what was the course pursued under these circumstances by the great Conservative Leader of that day. We cannot profess any admiration for the latter portion of Sir Robert Peel's political career. But, at the time of which we are speaking, there is much in his conduct that is full of instruction for Conservatives in connection with their political future. As Mr. Kebbel well observes, "just "now it is rather in his creative than his "destructive capacity" that Sir Robert Peel is a most interesting subject for consideration. He recognised the necessity of a re-arrangement of political parties. "His object," to quote Mr. Kebbel again, "was to attract to "himself as many of those Liberals as possible "as would have been cordial supporters of the "ex-Ministry, had it not so miserably falsified "all the expectations that had been formed of "it." Peel addressed himself to the recently-enfranchised classes—now the depositories of power. He appealed to their Conservative instincts, their business-like habits, their respect for the rights of property, their love of order, their dislike of violent innovation. By this he succeeded in building up what Mr. Kebbel calls "a great middle-class barrier" against the Radical Revolution—a barrier which was effective for at least a whole generation. In the result he rallied to his support the large class of moderate and independent Liberals—men who, although they had warmly supported the Reform Bill of 1832, were nevertheless animated at heart by the old British spirit of sympathy with order and prescriptive right. The change in the sentiment of the nation was much slighter than was supposed. After the Reform Bill had become an accomplished fact, the old Conservative temper of mind of the English people resumed its sway.

What was done fifty years ago is also *mutatis mutandis* what is needed now. The Tory party have to adapt themselves to their new circumstances. In some respects their position in the country is far more favourable now than it was then. The people now are perfectly cognisant of the fact that the Conservatives, so far from being hostile to social reform, have already proved that they possess both the power and the will to undertake beneficial domestic legislation. In another respect also the Tories of to-day represent what we are convinced has now become a popular policy—that of maintaining our Naval supremacy. Mr. Kebbel truly observes that the middle and the working classes realise the necessity of protecting our vast territorial possessions as well as our commerce. Sir Robert Peel offered peace, financial economy, social reforms, and a more secure foreign policy. The Tories of to-day "can offer us all "these, and the salvation of the Empire to "boot." The Conservative party, now as then, is the only party which can maintain the principle of Authority and the rights of property. The thrifty middle classes are they who have most to lose by the reduction to practice of the Radical doctrines of spoliation. The working-classes, too, know that it is to the Conservatives alone that they can look for a fair investigation of, and an honest endeavour to remedy, the present depression of trade. It is the function of the Tory party to defend our existing social order against the wholesale destruction with which it is threatened. We cannot doubt that it will be strengthened to perform successfully this arduous task by the adhesion and co-operation of men whose public spirit induces them to place their duty to the nation above their allegiance to a party which, after all, has drifted from its old moorings, and which no longer really represents their political convictions.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

The Bishop of Rochester's address to the lay members of his Diocesan Conference on the impending conflict over the temporalities and privileges of the Church is a weighty and well-reasoned appeal. The struggle over Disestablishment may not, as his Lordship says, be imminent, but political questions move with rapidity nowadays, and it is only prudent to be ready for the fight beforehand. The Bishop asks those whom he is addressing to think out clearly and to weigh "carefully, even solemnly," what their duty is in defending for themselves and for their posterity the material forces which the Church now holds on trust. "For the widow and fatherless who have "no helper, the children who never needed "more then now the incessant care of a "vigilant and resident clergy, the artisan who "welcomes a clergyman in his home, though "he may seldom follow him into his church, "the peasant who would soon regret the friends "he had lost"—is it for the welfare of these, asks Dr. Thorold, that the National Church should be disestablished?

It is not difficult to appreciate some, at least, of the motives which underlie the Disestablishment crusade. The Secularist party, in their bitter hostility to all Revealed Religion, know full well that to strike at the Church is the most effective mode of attacking the object of their hatred. Then there are the Radicals, who think to make political capital out of the spoliation of the Church, and the appropriation of her property to secular uses. These motives are, we repeat, clear enough. What is not at first equally clear is the reason for the attitude assumed by the Dissenting sects, with the noteworthy and honourable exception, in the main, of the Wesleyan Methodists. The difficulty is to understand how really religious Dissenters can reconcile themselves to a policy which means the infliction of serious injury to Religion. We fear the solution must be found in the increasing irreligion of the sects. Not only their doctrinal teaching, but their moral tenets also, are becoming year by year more vague and colourless. Dissent is essentially a class movement rather than a religious one. It derives much of its strength from envy and hatred of the Church, and hence it is not difficult to perceive why it is that Dissenting bodies are becoming less and less spiritual and more and more political in their aims and

objects. It makes no difference to them that no share of the alienated endowments of the Church will fall to them. Nor will the crippling of the Church's religious work be in any way compensated by a strengthening of their own. The Bishop of Rochester tells us that of small rural parishes in Kent and Surrey there are at least thirty-three in which the Church's work would be ruined by Di-establishment. Then there are the numerous and populous urban parishes, where pew-rents are an impossibility (even if they were desirable), where the weekly collection of alms barely suffices for church expenses, and where the endowment comes mainly from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who supply the stipends of no less than fifty-six curates in nine South London parishes. "With Disestablish-"ment," writes Dr. Thorold, "Paganism "would soon recover its ancient and sinister "significance, and the Church's work would "have to be done from missionary centres." But these could not really supply the place of the present system of resident parochial clergy. "The sick would be left to die without conso-"lation, and the poor and afflicted would no "longer have the power of claiming or re-"ceiving the tender sympathy and personal "instruction of their own authorised clergy-"man."

What would happen to the Church's educational work need not be said. Her schools would, of course, go; their places being taken by free, compulsory, secular schools. For the rest, it is as well that the country should realise what Disestablishment means. The Church, says Dr. Thorold, if she falls, will not fall alone. "A good deal else is sure to "come sooner or later out of her destruction. "When the dust and smoke of the battle clear "away, there may be found other ruins than "hers." Let Churchmen at least be at the pains to master the facts of their case, and avoid the disgrace of a cowardly and contemptible inaction.

We desire to draw special attention to the manly and outspoken letter of the Bishop of St. David's on the "New Apocalypse of Evil." Nothing could be more satisfactory, and we can only trust that so admirable an example will be imitated by other Fathers of the Church. The time for silence on this matter has gone by, and it is to be hoped that those in authority will boldly speak out their minds on what the Bishop of St. David's has so severely yet so justly stigmatised.

Reviews.

NEW NOVELS.

*My Wife's Niece** is a novel which in exuberant verbosity might rank beside the productions of our late Prime Minister. It is one of the most wordy works of fiction that we have ever come across, and the interest which it arouses is in no way commensurate with the space which has been taken to arouse that interest. The author is not unknown as a novelist, and though we have no very distinct recollection of her earlier work, *Dr. Edith Romney*, we have a faint impression of something which might have led us to expect from the author a better novel than that which has succeeded it. Mildred Loraine, the heroine of the present story, is the niece of Mr. Norton's wife, and Mr. Norton has a strong belief in the Norton family in general, and in himself in particular. He is the comic-man of the novel, and in the description of him the author has allowed himself—or, as we incline to think, herself—the fullest licence of caricature. Both Mr. Norton and the wife whom he has married—a poor spiritless creature, with a lingering sense of regret for the position which she has imposed upon her niece by marrying Mr. Norton—devote themselves assiduously to the entrapping of a husband for Mildred, and the poor young lady herself naturally feels somewhat humiliated at the open way in which the trap is set in sight of the expected bird. The first attempt is made upon Lewis Ingram, the *protégé* of a rich old gentleman, Mr. Heathcote, who has quarrelled with his own son and adopted Lewis out of spite. He is not, however, prepared to see Lewis fall a victim to Mr. Norton's schemes, and has a violent quarrel on the subject with his adopted heir, in the course of which poor Lewis quite involuntarily knocks him on the head. But this strong proceeding is too late, for when the will is opened it appears that the discarded son has been restored to his rights; and henceforth it is Rupert Heathcote, and not Lewis Ingram, whom Mr. Norton designs as the husband of *My Wife's Niece*. Rupert falls very much in love with her, but unfortunately conveys to her the impression that he only proposes in deference to Mr. Norton's views, and she flies from him to seek work in London. Not finding any work there, but finding Lewis Ingram, she marries, more out of pity than of love, the man whose life she thinks she has wrecked. But he is equal to the emergency from the novelist's point of view, and dies off, leaving her free in the end to marry Heathcote, and thus bring to a satisfactory conclusion a novel which has not very much to recommend it to the reader's notice.

The premature death of the writer who, under the *nom de plume* of "Hugh Conway," has of late occupied so much of public attention, lends a tragic interest to his latest complete work. That work has been making its appearance in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, and is now reprinted by Messrs. Macmillan in a three-volume form. We are inclined to regret that they have not prefixed to it the very graceful and touching *In Memoriam* of its author which has been supplied by the editor of that magazine, and in the very probable event of *A Family Affair** taking its place among Messrs. Macmillan's six-shilling series, we hope that that sketch will be reprinted with it. In the course of the publication of the novel itself in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, we have from time to time expressed our high opinion of it, and we see no reason to alter that opinion now that it is presented as a whole. On the contrary, we think that it ranks even higher as a complete work than it did as a serial story, and despite the wonderful popularity of *Called Back*, we venture to express the deliberate opinion that *A Family Affair* is at the same time a more interesting and a more artistic production than that by which "Hugh Conway" won his fame. It certainly makes us the more regret his premature death, as a writer who who could have produced so admirable a novel as that before us must be regarded as likely to do still better work hereafter. We do not propose to reveal the secret of the *Family Affair*—the gradual development of which is so excellently worked out—and we would rather content ourselves with recommending it as most delightful holiday-reading for those who have not made its acquaintance in the popular periodical in which it first appeared. The heroine is charming beyond the ordinary run of heroines, and our sympathies are most warmly aroused on her behalf, despite the folly of that fatal step which she took in her early youth, and which gives her so much trouble and sorrow. She is relieved from the fatal consequences of it by the unscrupulous self-devotion of Sarah Miller, the most striking character in the book. There are few more impressive scenes in modern fiction than that in which is described the journey of Sarah Miller and of Maurice Hervey to Munich, and the gradual growth in the mind of the stern, self-condemning Calvinist of the conviction that it is she, and she alone, who can set her beloved mistress free from the intolerable persecution to which she has been subjected. The culminating incident is described with a tragic grandeur and force which are not often to be found in the pages of a modern novel, and there is a touch of real genius in the neglect of the self-devoted woman, with all her love for her mistress, for whose sake she has brought the stain of blood-guiltiness on her soul, to ensure that the knowledge of her release, effected at so terrible a price, should be conveyed to her for whom the price has been paid. The general gloom of the story is relieved by the part played in it by "the Tabbies" two delightful characters, the creation of whom would in itself have entitled the author to a high rank among modern novelists. Maurice Hervey himself is almost too repulsive, and we venture to think that it is somewhat of a mistake from an artistic point of view not to have relieved the darkness and blackness of such a portrait by any one redeeming a glimpse of light.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Blackwood asks "What has become of the "Middle Classes?" The motive power of the first Reform Act, the whole force of Corporation Reform, the destroyers of the Corn Laws, the clamourers for Freetrade, the "people" of Cobden and Bright—are forgotten, thrown aside, swamped in a more numerous "people" to whom commerce and empire are as nothing. The public talk is of education, houses, and three acres of land apiece for working men. The old Liberal party has vanished, the fight is all between the land and the democracy. The middle classes are surrendering all their power in a dumb stupor: they have nothing to say to the men who let empire and trade go to ruin to court the populace by attacks upon property. It is a highly suggestive paper. A new novel is begun (queerly enough) under the title of "The Crack of Doom;" and there is another turn of "Fortune's Wheel." Grace's father is going down and her lovers coming up. "A "Recent Ride to Herat" is full of interest. "The Reminiscences of an Attaché" contain some amusing gossip, savouring more of the interviewer than the diplomatist. A paper in the old style on "Deer and Deer Forests" makes a gallant stand for the noblest of Highland sports. The "Thoughts on Freetrade Policy" are such as are running in many minds under the disastrous failure of all its promises. Yet Freetraders refuse to serve on Lord Iddesleigh's Commission because it does not begin with affirming Freetrade and inquire afterwards! A good sketch of General Gordon and a rather commonplace article on the Conservative Administration complete a more than average August number.

The *Nineteenth Century* has a very remarkable Reminiscence, by Mr. R. H. Hutton, of an association which the Editor "engineered" in 1868, under the auspices of the Poet Laureate and the Savilian Professor of Astronomy. It was to be named the Theological Society, but with a wise misgiving it was changed into the Metaphysical Society as offering a larger range of topics for discussion—topics on which every one may say what he likes with little chance of being found out. So here we have Dr. Ward, Professor Huxley, Father Dalgairns, Mr. Ruskin, Walter Bagehot, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen (the Judge that now is), Cardinal Manning, and Dr. Martineau, each riding his hobby whilst escaping all chance of unhorsing or being unhorsed by taking different starting-points and making for different goals. All the theology and the best of the logic is on the side of the perverts. The man of science takes a "working hypothesis," which he admits to be incapable of proof; the lawyer asks for evidence, while refusing to waste his time in investigating the allegations of superstition. The others have a religion, and therefore a philosophy. The Cardinal's quotations from Thomas Aquinas are worth more than all the scientific gabble put together—the "uniformity of nature "results from its being the instrument of a Being "who is not variable; it is the archer, not the "arrow, which determines its career." Nor is the law of uniformity, as Dr. Ward observes, in the least degree invalidated by the occurrence of a miracle; it would be no miracle without it; *exceptio probat regulum*. The society, which hung together for twelve years, meeting once a month, consisted of sixty members, including Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, Dean Stanley, the Archbishop of York, with (somewhat to our surprise) Lord Selborne, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Dr. Mozley. Another paper of the uncommon sort is Dr. Cameron's "Anti-Cholera Inocula-"tion," in which the Spanish Doctor Ferran's discovery is maintained to be as true and genuine as our own Jenner's. We shall hear more of this anon. Mr. Trumbull, of Chicago, sends a paper on "Aristocracy in America," showing that the United Kingdom and the United States have exchanged their Constitutions at nurse. Ours is the Republic and theirs the Constitutional Monarchy: and he does not like it. He wants the House of Representatives to reduce President, the Senate, and the Supreme Court to due subordination, as our House of Commons has done, by the power of the purse. Cameron of Lochiel writes sensibly and convincingly in "Defence of Deer Forests" by proving that sheep will not pay in the afforested districts. Mr. Huggins gives us a charming paper on "Violins." Walt Whitman's "Fancies at "Navesink" is perhaps set to the music of the spheres; metre, grammar, and meaning are quite beyond us. Mr. Leslie Field proposes to alleviate the "Burden of Ireland" by the truly Hibernian remedy of *six* Home Rule Parliaments, in addition to the existing one at Westminster. If that will not content the Irish they must be plainly warned that "Britain cannot concede more." Why not a hundred, if they like them? "Kaiserworth, "near Düsseldorf," was the birthplace, in 1591, of Frederick Spee, Jesuit, reformer, and poet, whose life and labours are sympathetically related by Father Ryder. The superstitious cruelties of witchcraft were then in full force, and, as usual, the ignorant laity were the persecutors, and the priests the advocates of mercy. A good many points of historical and scenic interest are collected in Mr. Hewlett's paper on the "County Characteristics of Surrey." Mr. Swinburne concludes his panegyric of Victor Hugo, "the greatest genius of our own century," and "among the foremost in the front rank of the "greatest poets of all time"! "The Recent Rebel-"lion in North-West Canada" is carefully related, with a map of the district, by Lord Melgund, Military Secretary to the Governor-General. Mr. Edward Arnold suggests a new opening for young men with a few thousand pounds, in the pursuit of horticulture, to supply the London flower trade. At Christmas and Easter, thanks to the Ritualists, the demand is ahead of the supply. Roses, violets, hyacinths, and narcissus pour in without stint from the Riviera, of a quality generally inferior to the English, yet yielding considerable profits. At five a.m. one spring morning Covent-garden—at a later hour misnamed Mud-salad Market—is fragrant and delicious; thousands and ten thousands of choice hothouse flowers are disposed of before nine o'clock. The supply in late spring is so enormous that clergymen and sisters of mercy are often loaded with free gifts of flowers for the hospital wards and the dark alleys of the East-end.

The *Contemporary's* bill of fare is not so promising. We hardly know enough of Italy to appreciate an ex-Minister's view of her Fighting Strength and Policy. Dr. Burdon Sanderson's lecture on "Cholera: its Cause and Prevention" only reiterates the familiar warning against insanitary conditions of water, sewage, and so forth. The doctors seem as far as ever from discovering the cause or the cure of this pestilence. All that seems to be proved is that it does not originate in Europe, but is imported in some vehicle technically termed the *contagium*, and acts by intestinal absorption—that is, on the alimentary canal, whether entering by breathing or swallowing. Dr. Sanderson disbelieves in the air as a vehicle; but we can conceive of no other in many cases of ships attacked at sea, and the irregular importation into Europe seems to point at extraordinary air-currents more than the regular course of traffic and travel. Marseilles and Seville are always reeking with miasma which the burning sun holds in check, but which, coalescing with a current from the East, may kindle into cholera. The chief mode of attack, it seems, is not by direct infection of healthy persons, but, as Dr. Sanderson puts it, by "sowing itself in whatever material at or near "the surface is fit for its reception and vegeta-"tion." In short, the foreign *contagium* is not strong enough to kill in our latitudes without the combination of local insalubrious conditions; where these are wanting, the pestilence subsides into a less fatal malady. Mr. Mulhall overflows with figures and statistics on Prices and Gold Supply. We doubt if the Agnostic trio—Spencer, Harrison, Arnold—are of anything like the public interest that Mr. Rone Bennett supposes. He thinks they may be all reconciled by a Perfect Man, the Ideal of the Race and its interpretation of itself to itself. How, he asks, are we to find that Highest Man? We thought He appeared some eighteen or nineteen centuries ago, and was pretty well known in this part of the world. If not, Mr. Lilly may well ask, What can History teach us? His answer is, "A kind of union of "idealistic optimism and realistic pessimism," which is "a light way of putting that the great "lesson deducible from history is to enforce "righteousness." Pessimism on the Stage is M. Emile de Laveleye's view of *Hamlet*, "explained "from the sociological standpoint." The hero is essentially misanthropic, in despair of the world, a pessimist, and thus "constitutes the profound "morality of Shakespeare's drama." Dr. Donald Fraser's protest against Disestablishment and Disendowment is far from solving what he aptly terms the Church Problem in Scotland. We quite understand the platonic friendship of the Scottish Episcopalians in preferring a Presbyterian Establishment to no Establishment at all. But if all he can urge for the Presbyterians themselves is the "likelihood" that a majority are not in favour of Disestablishment, it will not count for much against the "vehement advocacy of the "Liberation Society." Dr. Fraser repudiates the title of a State Church, which he seems to think applicable to the Church of England. In Scotland "the Church is spiritually and eccle-"siastically autonomic: it never acknowledged "the Royal supremacy in spiritual causes; its "Courts transact their own business without "interference from the State; there is no Act of "Uniformity, and therefore no Nonconformists. "The seceders are not Dissenters, but pro-"fessedly more faithful exponents of genuine "Presbyterianism. All the State does for the "Establishment is to secure it by statute in the "possession and use of ancient buildings and "emoluments." He omits the little fact that this property was seized by force of arms, when in the legal possession of the ancient Church of Scotland, by John Knox and his adherents after the fashion of a border raid—"harrying" and killing the owners, and sharing the spoil in supreme defiance of the Crown and the Law. On the return of order under James I., the Episcopal Church was recognised as the National Church "in all time coming," and again secured by statute in the possession and use of what remained of the ancient buildings and endowments. Driven out by a second Revolution under the Commonwealth, the Church was again "secured by statute" at the Restoration of the Monarchy; and by a third Revolution in 1688 Presbyterianism for political reasons was once more "secured by statute" in the position now enjoyed by the Scottish Establishment. It is a State Church in the strictest sense, being not only secured but *created* by the statutes to which it owes its authority and possessions. The General Assembly, with all inferior courts and presbyteries, derive all their powers and emoluments from within the four corners of the statute which "secured" them in possession; they have been considerably modified by subsequent legislation—*e.g.*, by the Abolition of Patronage since the secession of the Free Kirk. Which of all the "Churches" now dividing the Presbyterian population is the genuine heir to John Knox's raid or to Dutch William's political settlement is a "problem" which Dr. Fraser is wise in not touching. The Episcopalians—the true heirs-at-law—make no claim; they naturally respect the rights of possession against the herd of Socialists, and prefer an imperfect form of religion to none. This is also the attitude of English Churchmen and the Conservative Government. But the Scottish people have long been their own masters in Church matters; it is with them that Dr. Fraser has to reckon, and if we were of the number we should ask for something more to the point than this paper. Sir Arnold Kemball reiterates the warning against Russian intrigue in Persia and Afghanistan. The subject of greatest importance in the number is that which the Bishop of Durham treats of under the title of The White Cross. His utterances will command, as they always do, the sympathetic attention of all good men; but we cannot think his defence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the least convincing. So far from "fulfilling a sacred duty in giving publicity to the "facts"—admitting him to be able to prove his statements—we think (with the majority of the press) that the publicity is a flagrant offence against common decency; and we cite the Bishop himself on our side when he proceeds in the very next sentence to "regret that many unnecessary details were not "suppressed," and further on "shudders "to think of the immediate moral risks which "attend such a disclosure." We cannot see in the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill the compensation which the Bishop finds for these immediate risks, nor do we believe that the disclosures had any material effect in passing the Bill. The statesmen who promoted the measure were well aware of the facts, and could have been better aided and kept to the work without the publicity than with it. In fact, the publicity provoked a resentment which made itself distinctly felt *against* the Bill in the House of Commons. The Bishop explains that the White Cross is not a material badge like the Temperance blue ribbon, though we do not see why it should not be. It is a figure of speech implying only a fivefold pledge to promote purity in both sexes. Like Temperance, this is only (as the Bishop observes) a portion of the baptismal vow, and the danger of investing

* *My Wife's Niece.* By the Author of *Dr. Edith Romney.* In Three Vols.—London: R. Bentley and Sons, 1885.

* *A Family Affair.* By Hugh Conway. In Three Vols.—London: Macmillan, 1885.

particular points with more importance than others has been not unfrequently manifested in the Blue Ribbon movement. Still, revolutions are not made with rose-water, and nothing can be done against gigantic evils without enthusiasm. Enthusiasts are apt to become fanatics, and moderate men to drop into *faineants*. The Temperance pledge tends in some cases to Pharisaism, in others to promise-breaking. Still, the movement has greatly raised the tone of public opinion, and thereby achieved a decided advance upon the enemy. A similar success may be expected for the White Cross, and its pledge has the advantage, if its advocates will resolutely shun "publicity," of being far less open to the abuses experienced in the elder movement. We do not expect to hear men and women bragging of purity. In "Contemporary Life and Thought in Germany" Dr. Geffcken notices the improvement already effected in the relations with the British Government since the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. Germany follows Bismarck, and to Bismarck the late Premier's "inveterate love of "verbal hairsplitting ambiguities, his habit of "taking a sentimental view of public affairs, and "his habitual deference to popular flattery and "clamour, must be repugnant." Mr. Gladstone "reversed with ostentation his predecessor's "policy of cultivating a close understanding with "Germany and Austria. . . . The consequence "was simply to replace England's prestige at "Constantinople by that of Germany." Our action in Egypt was warmly seconded by Prince Bismarck, who advised an English Protectorate with the connivance of the Porte. Lord Derby insulted him by ascribing his advice to a wish to embroil us with France. Mr. Gladstone clung to a French alliance, "and the end was the disruption of the "London Conference of 1884, which left the relations of the two Governments more strained than "they ever were under Lord Beaconsfield's Administration." Lord Derby, again, and Lord Granville incensed Germany by their neglect and vacillation on the Colonial question. But "the "change of Ministry, if it proves to be a lasting "one, will not only speedily dispel the remaining "clouds, but will lead to the re-establishment of "a close understanding. . . . Ever since the "accession of Mr. Gladstone to power Russia has "been advancing in Central Asia. . . . But "if Lord Salisbury should, as is generally expected in this country, revert to Lord Beaconsfield's policy of a close understanding with Germany and Austria, the relation of these two "Powers with Russia will undergo a vast change. ". . . Prince Bismarck has made no secret of "his preference for the English alliance: he "accepted the Russian as a *pis-aller* necessitated by "the Gladstonian policy. The result of the "coming English elections is awaited with anxious "attention in Germany, for they will be decisive "not only for the future of the British Empire, "but for the future of European politics." This is the testimony of an independent witness, and it is confirmed by all the Continental statesmen.

In the *National Review* Mr. Stanley Leighton renders excellent service by summing up pointedly and pithily the case between General Gordon and the ex-Prime Minister. It is right that the electors of England should have the issue thus definitely placed before them, and asked to "choose between vindicating Gordon and "absolving the man who lured him to his "death." We all know what is Mr. Alfred Austin's opinion of the House of Commons as it has become in recent years. He now returns to the subject in a deeply interesting paper, in which he discusses some practical proposals for lessening the powers and curtailing the functions of the Lower House of Parliament, for the sake of strengthening the greatness and stability of the Empire. Mr. Henry H. Gibbs contributes a graceful translation of an Ode of Horace. Mr. A. G. Liddell discusses Irish Industrial Schools, and Mr. R. Staples, jun., advocates, by some very telling arguments, the removal of the restrictions which forbid the growth of the tobacco-plant in Ireland. There now exists the very worst form of Protection—the protection of foreigners against the Irish farmer. The loss to the Exchequer by the Customs would be more than compensated by the increase to the Excise. In France there is no difficulty in collecting the excise on home-grown tobacco. Mr. Courthope concludes his series of articles on "The Liberal Movement in English Literature" with a paper on the "Prospects of Poetry." Lord Pembroke's "Address to the Liberty and "Property Defence League" deserves to be widely read, pointing out as it does the evils arising from our present tendencies towards State Socialism. Of Mr. Kebbel's admirable article on Sir Robert Peel we have written more in detail in our leading columns. "The Establishment of Newspapers," by "A Conservative "Journalist," is specially worthy of attention in view of the present position of the Tory press throughout the country.

We cannot say much for *Macmillan* this month. Mrs. Ritchie continues her realistic novel, "Mrs. "Dymond." "The Riel Rebellion in North-West "Canada" is narrated by a gentleman at Winnipeg, signing himself R. Machray, *C.* George Meredith sings of the thrush in February in the grotesque phraseology affected by our modern poets. The bird "valentines on sprays that *paw* the naked "bush," "a herald of the million *bills*" (I.O.U.s), he "*neighbours* the study," the "long green roller "of the down is an image of the *deluge ebb*," "by "fits, *like welling rocks*, the song *spouts* of a "blushful spring in flow," and so on for seven mortal pages of grammarless nonsense. By way of contrast, the next paper takes the apt title of "Some "Commonplaces on the Commonplace." "The "Walking Tour in the Laudes" is concluded. Mr. Bent contributes a pleasant sketch of Rhodian society, and Mr. John Stuart Blackie a collection of popular songs of the Scottish Highlanders, which are always worth having. Instead of the usual Review of the Month, there is a chapter of political history in praise of Mr. Harris's *History of the Radical Party in Parliament*—a Darwinian history, which starts "in a true philosophical "spirit" with the Commonwealth, some two centuries or so before the evolution of the present organism.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Lady Baker is a great pillar of the G.F.S., initials which are become now almost as well known as the venerable S.P.G. and the familiar S.P.C.K. She has felt the difficulty of finding something suitable to read at the sewing classes, which are a useful, and by no means the least useful, part of her work. The present series, entitled *More Half-Hours with my Girls* (Hatchard and Co.), is an effective continuation of her previous attempt to supply this, which has already established itself in popular favour, and is admirably adapted for its meritorious purpose. Mrs. Wykeham is again the central figure round which the young girls gather together; and many practical lessons are pleasantly conveyed in the book, which is well suited for reading out at mothers' meetings, as well as those for which it is more specially intended.

Mr. Francis Heath is the greatest of authorities on all subjects connected with Ferns, and Fern lovers have been already indebted to him for many contributions to the literature of their favourite subject. The latest addition to that literature is not quite so elaborate as some of its predecessors. But *Where to Find Ferns*, the little volume just published by the S.P.C.K., appeals to many collectors who are not in a position to avail themselves of the more elaborate and costly works. We trust that the large circulation which it merits will reward the author's enterprise in producing so useful a book at so moderate a price, and it may be commended as being, so to speak, an invaluable Fern Primer. The numerous illustrations are reduced from the *Fern Portfolio*, and the reader is invited to compare them by the aid of a magnifying glass with the larger and more elaborate in that work. At the present season, when London is in the act of dispersing itself, all books which add to an intelligent appreciation of the country are specially valuable, while the chapters devoted to Ferns round London has peculiar claims on our notice at other seasons of the year.

Messrs. Cassell do not confine their labours to the male sex, but in their *Guide to Female Employment in the Civil Service* supply useful information for what used to be the weaker vessel. Those who have not studied the subject will be surprised to find how many openings for female energy are now presented in Government departments; and though we own ourselves that we rather deprecate female intrusion into an overstocked male labour-market, we must acknowledge, on behalf of those parents and guardians who are interested in procuring official occupation for their daughters and wards, that Messrs. Cassell's little book will be found very useful.

Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. have just issued a reprint of Glanvill's *Scepsis Scientifica* which was an amended edition of *The Vanity of Dogmatising; or, Confidence in Opinion*, first published in 1661. This rare book, which had become so scarce that Hallam says that it was "hardly known at all "except by name," is all the more remarkable when we compare it with the writer's later work on witchcraft, though, as Mr. Owen points out in an interesting introductory preface which he has supplied to the present issue, Glanvill's "philo-"sophical suspense was not totally unrelated to "his witch-beliefs." Such a connection between Liberalism in Theology and a ready acceptance of the more degrading forms of so-called Spiritualism is not unknown even in this enlightened latter half of the nineteenth century. We do not know that there is much advantage to be obtained from a republication at the present day of this quaint treatise of one of the chief of the Cambridge Platonists, but a certain literary and antiquarian interest, apart from its scientific merits or demerits, hangs round a book the greater part of the impression of which was destroyed in the Fire of London, and which is now reproduced, after a lapse of 220 years, with all its antiquated spelling and in a type cleverly imitating that in which it made its first appearance. Some of our Broad Church clergy may like to have it to place on their shelves as a memorial of one of their fathers—we can hardly say in the Faith—but in the "philosophical suspense" which is the substitute for Faith.

Starlight Stories, by Fanny Lablache (Griffith and Farran), bears no indication that it is a reprint, but we are assured by a youthful critic to whom we have submitted it that it is a very old friend which has now reappeared. We do not think that it is quite fair on intending purchasers that there should be no intimation on the title-page or elsewhere that it is not a new candidate for popular favour that is here presented.

Miss Davies's *Menu Cookery Book* is intended to aid moderate people with moderate incomes in arriving at a solution of that great problem which each day presents itself in every family in the land, "What shall we have for dinner?" For some families stern necessity supplies a definite but very pointed answer to this question of questions, but there are many young housewives whose monetary means allow them a choice, of which their by no means blissful ignorance of housekeeping prevents them from availing themselves. The little volume before us supplies a variety of *menus* both for dinner and supper, and full instructions as to the cooking of each dish comprised in them, while the author assures us that her endeavour has been to make her recipes economical as well as good and tasty. The proof of the pudding, we all know, is in the eating, and the proof of a *menu* book is the same. Not having practically experimented on Miss Davies's volume we are hardly in a position to pronounce on its merits *ex cathedrâ*; but regarding it theoretically rather than practically, it certainly appears to possess considerable advantages.

At the present day, when overpressure in schools occupies so large a share, and so deservedly large a share, of popular attention, it is not without interest to see what is to be said upon this important subject from the point of view of foreign observers. We are always having the "enlightened foreigner" held up to us as a model in the way of education, and we are entitled to go to the same authority to learn what to avoid as well as what to follow. The little volume on *Overpressure in High Class Schools in Denmark*, written by Dr. Hertel and translated by C. Godfrey Sörensen (Macmillan), is appropriately introduced to English readers by Dr. Crichton-Browne, who points out that, so far from his standing alone, as is generally supposed, in his protest against over-education, and so far from English children being supposed to break down "at "a point on the hill of knowledge which their "Continental compeers surmounted with ease," both parents and physicians, alike in France, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, have given audible expression to their discontent with the existing educational arrangements and to their fear of the excessive demands made upon children. It is with Denmark alone that the present treatise is concerned; but we have little doubt that in the other countries referred to a similar result would follow from an examination into their system of education, conducted with equal care and impartiality. It is worthy of notice that the conclusions at which Dr. Hertel has arrived as the result of his own investigations, which have been confined to the boys' and girls' high schools in Copenhagen, have been confirmed by the report of a Government commission, composed of public officials, teachers, and physicians. It is much to be desired that a similar commission should be appointed in England, and we venture to think that if this were done a decided verdict would be pronounced on the question at issue between Dr. Crichton-Browne and the Government authorities.

We have before us several clever little pamphlet volumes, a method of publication for short stories which seems to be growing in favour. Among the best of these is *Bootle's Baby* (Frederick Warne and Co.) The author, Mr. Minter, has hit on a good idea, and has worked it out cleverly, not, we should think, without some reminiscences of Bret Harte's *Luck of Roaring Camp*. It is not, however, Californian miners, but English cavalry officers, among whom the baby in question is known. "Bootle" himself is an admirable sketch, and his kind-hearted simplicity is very attractive. The baby's other patron, Lucy, is even more amusing, and his discussion of the deceased wife's sister question with the Bishop's daughter is irresistibly ludicrous. Another little book of a more sensational type is *Tinted Vapours*, published by the same firm. This is one of those compounds of the supernatural and of the amateur detective of which *Called Back* may be regarded as the progenitor. It is by no means equal to that progenitor, and is somewhat clumsily executed. A better specimen of sensation, also published by Messrs. Warne, but without the supernatural element, is Captain Hawley Smart's *Struck Down*, which is as good a murder story as could well be met with. The author has cleverly contrived his mystery, and no less cleverly worked it out, so that the majority of readers will be as puzzled as Mr. Pollock was. We take some credit to ourselves for having made a good guess at the perpetrator of the crime very early in the story. If in *Struck Down* we have the detective without the supernatural, in the *Face at the Window* (Griffith, Farran, and Co.) we have the supernatural without the detective. It is a capital ghost story, but almost too slight to be published by itself, and it would have done better as part of a Christmas number. Another little shilling book is *Thompson Hall* (Sampson Low and Co.)—a reprint of one of the late Mr. Trollope's Christmas stories. Those who read it at its first appearance are not likely to forget the tragedy of the mustard-plaister, which is so graphically narrated; and those who have not read it will be glad to be introduced to so excellent a specimen of the gifted author's powers of making a good deal out of a very little. The illustrations do not as a rule add much to the effect of the reprint.

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have published a new edition of Miss Seguin's pleasant book on *The Black Forest*, which was noticed by us at some length on its first appearance. The present issue is an exact reproduction of its predecessor, though at a lower price, and we need only refer our readers to the very favourable opinion which we have already expressed of a book which will be found indispensable by all those whose good fortune it is to be able to explore for themselves the scenes, so full of beauty and romantic associations, which are here described.

Mr. W. Chatterton Dix's new book of lessons for children from the Life of our Lord, *The Pattern Life* (Griffith, Farran, and Co.), will be found of real use to teachers. Parts of it are, no doubt, more suitable for older children than for young ones; but the whole volume can be cordially recommended for the thoroughly sound Catholic tone of its doctrine. The hymns are charming. So excellent a book deserves, however, some better illustrations. We should elect to have none at all in preference to the queer and grotesque designs here given.

The latest addition to Vere Foster's *Water Colour Series* (Blackie and Son) contains *Lessons in the Art of Illumination*, which cannot fail to be most acceptable to the vast army of amateurs who have devoted themselves to this most fascinating of studies. Mr. Loftie has contributed a general sketch of the history of the art and some useful practical hints for those who follow it; but the real value of his book for the illuminator is to be found in the admirable specimens of ancient workmanship which he has collected. These have been for the most part beautifully printed in colours by Messrs. Blackie, and each plate is accompanied by a description pointing out the characteristics and the method of treatment adopted. The examples have been selected with much taste and judgment, and are not only adapted for the guidance of the student, but are very beautiful in themselves, so that it is a positive pleasure to turn over Mr. Loftie's pages, even for those who do not aspire to profit by his instructions.

Madame Daudet (Elliot Stock) is a cleverly-written story of Algerian life, and there is much genuine pathos in the story of the downfall of the fortunes of the Fox family which is traced in its pages. It is a pity that such scenes as those between Charles and Madame Daudet should be introduced to mar what would otherwise be a book to be recommended for the young people.

Correspondence.

THE REVISED VERSION OF ACTS XV. 3.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—All who have a regard for the integrity of the Church of England may well feel grateful for one of your leading articles in the *John Bull* of August 15. You have with great reason called attention to the method of dealing with Acts xv. 23 by the Revisers of the New Testament, who have introduced "Elder Brethren"—that is, in plain English, "Lay Elders"—into the Superscription of the Encyclical Letter of the First Christian Council, and have excluded Presbyters therefrom. It is not now needful to dwell at length on the forcible arguments which have been adduced against the Revisers' method, or to insist farther than you have done—to use your own well-chosen words—on the intense gravity of introducing this novelty, or the mischief and danger of sanctioning such a notion. But perhaps you will allow me to supplement what you have so well written, and, first, to call attention to one or two special points touching the translation of Acts xv. 23; then, secondly, to notice two other excursions which the Revisers have made in the same direction.

I. As regards Acts xv. 23, reference has been already made to the fact that the word πρεσβύτερος has been four times in this very chapter used as a substantive, but that now, on its fifth appearance, when used in the same connection, the Revisers have turned it into an adjective. Of this feat of scholarship more anon; but meanwhile it is observable that the translation of the Revisers in no way accords well with their own translation of Acts xv. 2 and 6, nor with their own translation of Acts xvi. 4; and, further still, that it is diametrically contradictory to their own translation of Acts xxi. 18 and 23, where their own rendering distinctly affirms that the Presbyters were among those who *wrote* the Encyclical Letter of the Jerusalem Council.

But, Sir, there is a graver matter here involved which seriously affects the integrity of the Revisers' scholarship. It would, of course, be idle to reason with them unless there was an agreement as to the Greek Text. But now (wholly abstaining from venturing on any opinion whatever on the comparative value of the various texts of this passage), for the sake of argument, let us take the text as adopted by the Revisers themselves. It now lies before me, οἱ Ἀπόστολοι καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ἀδελφοί, and, admitting their text with all submission, I affirm that they construe wrong. Not to insist on the fact that the Revisers, by using πρεσβύτεροι here as an adjective, contravene the authority of scholars—as Irenæus and Origen in ancient times, Wordsworth, Jacobson, and Alford in modern ones—and of concurrent testimony in all times, it must be added that this word πρεσβύτεροι cannot be used as an adjective in the Revisers' way. In the Greek of the Septuagint and of the New Testament πρεσβύτερος will not combin as an adjective *immediately antecedent* to its connected substantive. In that Greek (classical Greek is not at this moment invoked, though something might be said on a proper occasion on that head) πρεσβύτερος, if adopted as an adjective, must be used as a predicate in a proposition, or else combined in some other idiomatic form, as Ἀβραὰμ ἦν πρεσβύτερος, Gen. xxiv. 1, or ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ὁ πρεσβύτερος, St. Luke xv. 25. And in the latter case it is observable that this idiomatic peculiarity of the word is incisively marked, because just above—v. 13—we have ὁ νεώτερος υἱός. Further, this peculiarity of the word πρεσβύτερος in its adjectival sense may be traced in Gen. xxvii. 2; Ezek. xvi. 46, xxiii. 4; 2 Kings (LXX. 4 Kings) xix. 2; Is. xxxvii. 2. And, not to burden your columns with further references, it may be added that between forty and fifty instances in Hellenistic Greek have been lately referred to, but in no one case can πρεσβύτερος be found as an adjective immediately antecedent to its connected substantive. If one might venture on a surmise as to this peculiarity in the word, it may perchance be accounted for by the fact that πρεσβύτερος is the comparative of the word πρέσβυς, a word commonly itself used as a substantive.

The fact is, that the words πρεσβύτεροι ἀδελφοί in this passage are apposition-nominatives: "Elders-Brethren," a form of speech abundantly common. In truth, there are two instances of such a form in this very chapter, ἄνδρες ἀδελφοί, vv. 7 and 14. The like form may be seen in 1 Cor. xv. 20-23; Heb. xii. 9; 1 Joh. iv. 14; S. Clem. ad Cor. xiv., xxxvii., xliii.; S. Ign. ad Rom. ix. And in classical Greek this idiom

is familiar to the simplest scholar as constantly recurring. In fine, the Revisers, by excluding Presbyters from the Superscription to the Encyclical Letter of the Jerusalem Council, and by substituting Elder Brethren—*i.e.*, Lay Elders—in their place, have not only contravened all authority and contradicted all Church history, but have stumbled sadly in their scholarship.

II. But to come to a second and an even more fatal excursion of the Revisers in a like direction. We find in every single instance in the New Testament where the word ORDAIN occurs in reference to an entrance on the ministry of Christ, that the Revisers have changed the word ORDAIN of the Authorised Translation into the novel word APPOINT. In truth, in this sense the word ORDAIN is absolutely banished from the pages of the Revised New Testament. And, further still, the Revisers have accomplished this surprising feat in scholarship—that they have translated five severally distinct Greek words—(1) ποιέω, (2) τίθημι, (3) καθίστημι, (4) προχειρίζομαι, and (5) χειροτονέω, by this one single English word APPOINT.

Now, being somewhat anxious to discover why this word APPOINT was, as one may say, hugged with such parental devotion by the Revisers, I have made some investigation respecting it. And I find that the word APPOINT is the word chosen by that fiery controversialist John Knox, in his first *Book of Discipline*, A.D. 1560, for designating "Readers" to their office, when he abolished Ordination by laying on of hands. Also that the second *Book of Discipline*, A.D. 1578, when supplemented from Beza's magazines, absolutely revels in this word APPOINT as signifying the designation of preachers to their offices by congregational patronage. This anyone may see by consulting Collier's *Ecc. Hist.*, vol. vi. pp. 594-6. And, still further, in the trust deeds inaugurated by John Wesley for the establishment of schismatical congregations, this word APPOINT is universally used to signify the designation of a preacher to his place and office. (See Carter's *Bampt. Lect.*, Appx. pp. 393-4, ed. 1872.)

This substitution by the Revisers of the word APPOINT for the word ORDAIN in the Authorised Version is specially notable at Acts xiv. 23, considering that the Authorised Version there accords exactly with Wiclif's, Tyndall's, Cranmer's, the Geneva, and the Rheims versions; and considering further that the Revisers have there discovered a novel and surprising method of translating χειροτονήσαντες, a word in Hellenistic Greek notoriously signifying ORDAIN, as may be learned from Justin Martyr, *Quæst. et Respons.* xiv., Can. Apost. 2-28-(al. 30)-67, Can. Nic. 4-19.

III. There is a third excursion of the Revisers still in the same direction which should by no means escape notice. At Acts xx. 28, where St. Paul is represented as addressing the Presbyters of Ephesus, the Revisers have in their text newly denominated the Presbyters as Bishops, by substituting the word "Bishops" for the word "overseers" as now appearing in the Authorised Version, and have thus confused two distinct Orders of the Christian Ministry. Thus it is manifestly clear that the Revisers are blind to the fact that ἐπίσκοπος, in the language of the Greek Testament, is a generic word signifying "overseer," "overlooker," or "inspector," and is not synonymous with our specific English word "Bishop."

To sum up the result of these excursions of the Revisers in different parts of the New Testament as they have translated it, the following is the outcome:—

1. Lay Elders authoritative in Synod.
2. Presbyters excluded from subscription to Synodical Acts.
3. The word APPOINT universally substituted for ORDAIN.
4. Bishops and Presbyters reduced to one order.

And all this by an application of scholarship as questionable as can be imagined—some people may be inclined to say, absolutely intolerable.

It would be exceedingly interesting to be informed what influences in the English Revision Company have led to the above results, all tending in one direction; and it would be more interesting still to learn how those members of the Church of England who belonged to that Company were inveigled into these unscholarlike snares. The work seems patent enough. But clearly the net in this case has not been spread "in vain," though one would have thought plainly enough "in sight."

It is, however, satisfactory to write that a petition against the adoption of any of these singularities of the Revisers has been presented on behalf of forty-six clergy of the Diocese of Hereford to the Convocation of Canterbury; and, further, that their petition *in extenso* has been recorded on the minutes of the Upper House there. Moreover, unless I have been much misled and am labouring under very serious error, a good deal more will be heard of the above matter when the Convocation of York next assembles for business.

JAMES WAYLAND JOYCE.

Burford Rectory, Tenbury, Aug. 17.

IRELAND AND THE TORY PARTY.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—It puzzles me exceedingly to find that so many members of the Conservative party still hanker after an alliance with "Orangemen"—and this with the sad experience of the last fifty years. There is nothing of a Tory element in Orangeism. It is only Whiggery in concentration. Moreover, the local circumstances which originally brought about such an alliance were delusive in their importance and disastrous in their effect. The proper Tory policy should have been a contemporary endowment of the Catholic Church with the Protestant Church of Ireland—Lord Mayo's policy—and then many pressing dangers might have been avoided.

Ireland has been infamously treated from the days of Elizabeth, and the memories of such treatment have been burnt into the souls of a race as noble and religious as that of any race which the world knows. The endeavours to force her religion on the Irish cost the English nation much blood and treasure, and was neither a just and righteous nor a practicable policy. It utterly and miserably failed.

Again, was Oliver Cromwell's policy to Ireland one to be imitated by Tories? Has it not produced most of the incalculable political evils of the present day? Tyranny, robbery, confiscation, Satanic cruelty, revolting cant, and noxious injustice were the leading methods of that fire-and-force-loving hypocrite.

Furthermore, was the cruel and crafty policy of Dutch William one likewise to be initiated by the Tories? Was Lord Sydney a Tory? Did the so-called "lord-justices," with their abominable legal unfairness, apply a policy of Conservatism? Read anew the iniquitous Acts passed in the seventh year of William III., and then ask if what is embodied in them is the true mode of just and righteous government? Many of his enactments were so ridiculously and infamously severe that they never could even be legally applied or put in force in a single case.

So it has been more or less ever since. The policy of the Hanoverians—that is, the Whig policy—has practically destroyed the Irish nation. And I, for one, am not in the least degree surprised that the Irish people have at last resolved to regain their natural and political rights by their own exertions. There is nothing anti-Tory in this. And it is perfectly reasonable and right.

Why should the Irish nation be practically dominated by English Atheists and Scotch philosophical Radicals? or why should the Catholic Bishops—who represent an enormous majority of the people—be refused their lawful influence as regards both elementary and the higher education?

Present facts as well as political fads must now be directly faced. And, therefore—while hating Freemasonry, secret societies, and any alliance with foreign Socialists—I myself hope that the Tories will cease to have anything to do with Irish Orangeism.

If they make this resolution anew and stick to it, the Irish will soon—both on religious and political grounds—be found to be their active natural allies.

Yours truly,

FREDERICK GEORGE LEE.

All Saints', Lambeth, Aug. 13.

FUNERAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Kindly permit me to use your columns to ask one question. Is it in accordance with the mind of the Church of England, as interpreted by her rubrics in "the Order for the Burial of the Dead," to bury in a shell enclosed in a leaden coffin, and this placed in a coffin of imperishable wood? The rubrics in question are:—"The priests and clerks meeting the *corpse*," "while the *corpse* is made ready to be laid into the *earth*," and "while the *earth* shall be cast upon the *body*." To put the question in another form: Do not the rubrics, taken in their natural sense, imply burial in mother earth, with nothing to intervene between the body and the earth, except such a coffin as would offer the least resistance to the beneficent action of the earth upon the body?

Yours, &c.,

J. LAWRENCE.

Westow Vicarage, York, Aug. 16.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The Rev. J. E. Rudd, rector of Covenham St. Mary, writes:—

"'September, blow soft,
Till the fruit's in the loft.'

The ensuing month of September will open with cold and changeable weather. The 2nd and 3rd are likely to be wet and stormy days. Wind will prevail at intervals between the 4th and 6th. There will be some fine mild weather on the 9th and 10th. The last fortnight will be cold and changeable. Gales on the 26th and 27th. The 24th may be a fine day, but wet and very stormy weather will characterise the last ten days of the month."

The September number of *Book-Lore* will contain a paper on the "Penzance Public Library" by Mr. W. Roberts. It will also contain a further contribution on "Sham Almanacs" by Mr. Cornelius Walford.

Mr. Elliot Stock announces a new series of *Popular County Histories*, intended to furnish readable chronicles of each county in England in a handy form. The volumes will be domy 8vo size, in roxburgh binding; large paper copies will be also issued in 4to in restricted numbers. The first volume, to be published very shortly, will be a popular *History of Norfolk*, by Walter Rye; the immediately following volumes will be the *History of Devonshire*, by R. N. Worth; the *History of Berkshire*, by Major Cooper King; and the *History of Yorkshire*, by the Rev. R. V. Taylor.

The letter of the Bishop of Rochester to the laity of his diocese has been republished by the Church Defence Institution, and single copies may be had on application at the offices, 9, Bridge-street, Westminster.

Miss Lily Tinsley (daughter of the well-known publisher), in conjunction with Mr. George Conquest, has written a new melodrama, which is to be produced at the Surrey Theatre, on or about the 15th of next month. It is called *The Devil's Luck; or, The Man She Loved*. The interest of the peice will mainly depend on emotional rather than spectacular effects. Mr. George Conquest will play the part of an old blacksmith, whose troubles and trials form the leading feature in the drama.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to *Hoodman Blind*, Messrs. Jones and Wilson Barrett's new play, which was produced at the Princess's on Tuesday. The piece, the plot of which is somewhat simple, begins and ends in one of those happy rustic villages which are so often represented on the melodramatic stage; and the misfortunes of the hero and heroine chiefly occur in London. A wicked person (impersonated by Mr. Willard) turns the hero out of his farm and persuades that righteous but misguided being that his wife has been false. Consequently Jack Yeulett (Mr. Wilson Barrett) and Nance (Miss Eastlake) separate, and go through some scenes of harrowing poverty. The piece gives Miss Eastlake an opportunity of "doubling" a part, and acting with remarkable freshness and skill, while the acting of the principal characters is throughout good. The drama does not require the elaborate mechanical mountings of some of its predecessors; but the scene-painter and decorator have succeeded in producing some beautiful set scenes—noticeably the fine picture of the Thames Embankment at night and the realistic sketch (from nature evidently) of a Buckinghamshire village.

A correspondent writes:—"While we are lamenting the death of Lord Houghton the following story may not be uninteresting, coming as it does from one who, while being just, was not over lenient in his criticisms. Some years ago I was talking to Mr. Carlyle about Lord Houghton, and, without criticising him I alluded to one or two of his well-known peculiarities. Mr. Carlyle said, in reply, 'Well, well; Dicky Milnes has his peculiarities, but he has a kind good heart. Many a starving man of letters owes his life to him. No one knows better than I do the many £50 notes he gave to keep a struggling man's head above water, and no one ever knew it from himself.' It was a genuine tribute to Lord Houghton's worth and kindliness, and I believe it perfectly justified. There were many besides his intimate friends who read the announcement of his death with a keen pang of regret."

An antiquarian discovery was made last week in a field near Dunfermline in the shape of tumuli of large dimensions. Some masons were digging for sand in the vicinity when tumuli were come upon. Already four cists with a large quantity of implements of the stone age, and not less than 2,000 years old, have been turned up. The urns were 3ft. 6in. in length by 1ft. 6in. in breadth, and about 10in. in depth. They were all filled with black mould, in which was placed a clay urn about 5in. in depth and 20in. in circumference. There were also flint flakes, arrow-heads, pestles, and other implements inside the cists or near them. The work of excavation will probably now be carried on under the supervision of a gentleman representing the Scotch Society of Antiquaries.

The meeting of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester will be held this year at Hereford, and the special programme of the arrangements is issued. It is held under the patronage of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and other members of the Royal Family. Lord Bateman is the president, the vice-presidents being the Bishops of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester. The leading vocalists are Mdme. Albani, Miss Hilda Coward, and Miss Anna Williams, sopranos; Mdme. Patey and Mdme. Enriquez, contraltos; Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Harper Kearton, tenors; and Mr. Brereton and Mr. Santley, bassos. Mr. Carrodus is leader of the band, and Mr. Lanyorn Colborne (organist of Hereford Cathedral) conductor. The festival opens with full Cathedral service on Tuesday morning, September 8, and in the afternoon Mendelssohn's oratorio *Elijah* will be given. On Wednesday morning Gounod's *Redemption*, evening Spohr's *Last Judgment* and Bach's *Stronghold Sure*. Thursday morning Dvorák's *Stabat Mater* and Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise*. Friday morning Handel's *Messiah*. There will be secular concerts on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

The Rev. G. Butterworth (Rector of Deerhurst) writes:—"Within the last week an interesting discovery has been made here of the existence of a very ancient structure. It was always known that a porion of a farmhouse called Abbot's-court, belonging for centuries, first, to the Abbey, and, subsequently, to the Chapter of Westminster, was of considerable antiquity, but there was nothing on the surface to determine its age. Within the last few days, however, it has been subjected to careful examination. and features hidden for ages have been brought to light. The original house was small, 30ft. long on the inside, with walls 2½ft. thick. Its four external walls are perfect. In one of the end walls is inserted a large round-headed archway, having very solid jambs and imposts. A smaller archway is found in the wall forming the front of the house. Both these archways tend slightly to the horseshoe form—that is to say, the centre of the semi-circular head is rather above the spring of the arch. The house must have always had an upper storey; and in this there is now to be seen a round-headed window, splayed both inside and outside. The reason for assigning so very early a date to an existing dwelling-house is the following:—Its rude and very peculiar architecture follows closely that of Deerhurst Church, which is within a stone's throw of it. Now, there is good evidence to show that the church was built in the year 1056. The late Mr. Parker entitled it 'the oldest dated church in England.' Just about the time given above, Edward the Confessor gave the large Deerhurst Manor, including the estate on which Abbot's-court stands, to his new Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster. Abbot's-court may have been erected at the actual time of the donation. It is singular that close to this very ancient house there should be standing another also of remarkable antiquity. This is Deerhurst Priory, which was a religious house dating from the eighth century, and belonged to the Abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. A portion of its buildings still exists, and they show a Norman column in the cellar of the inhabited house."

Quarrels in these degenerate times are arranged in a commonplace fashion, but their arrangement on a bloodless basis in the good old duelling days was a far more complicated business and conducted with much form and ceremony. A curious account of one of these honourable adjustments in given in the *Annual Register* of 1792. On June 6 in that year a "meeting" took place in a field near the Edgware-road between the Earl of Lonsdale and Captain Cuthbert, of the Life Guards. The quarrel arose out of a riot in Mount-street on the previous evening, when the Horse Guards were called out to quell the disturbance. Lord Lonsdale was on the occasion stopped in his carriage, by military order, while passing to his own house, and harsh words passed between him and Captain Cuthbert. Hence the duel. It was agreed that they should fire together. Lord Lonsdale's shot pierced the waistcoat and passed through the frill of Captain Cuthbert's shirt, grazing his breast, but not wounding him. The seconds then interfered and exerted themselves with great earnestness to accommodate the matter; but the principals were both obstinate in refusing to make any concession, and after a conversation of near an hour they took their ground and again fired, but without effect. The seconds then insisted that as their quarrel had originated in a mutual misconception, and neither of them would make the first concession, "they should advance towards each other step for step, and both declare in the same breath that they were sorry for what had happened in Mount-street." This ingenious plan was, after some discussion, agreed to; and thus the affair happily terminated without bloodshed. On the same morning a more tragic affair took place in Hyde-park, between two law students—Mr. Frizell and Mr. Clark—owing to Mr. Frizell having on the previous night declined to drink more wine than he thought good for him, although requested to do so by Mr. Clark. They fired at a distance of ten yards, and Mr. Frizell fell dead with a bullet through his heart.

In connection with the 200th anniversary, in October next year, of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a correspondent of the *Times* makes known a fact relating to that period which is of the deepest interest:—"This is nothing less than the burial place of the leader of the Camisards, whose struggle for freedom of thought and religious worship cost Louis XIV. in about three years the lives of 10,000 of his best soldiers, while nearly 15,000 Huguenots perished in the same period. The story of the Camisards is known to every educated child. It is, however, not generally known, even in London, that his bones repose in the little graveyard of Old St. Luke's, by the Thames, at Chelsea, that quaint church of which Kingsley wrote, 'Four hundred years of memory are crowded into this dark old church, and the flood of change beats round the walls, and shakes the door in vain, but never enters. The dead stand thick together there.' My attention was first drawn to the question of Cavallier's burial place by hearing of the songs sung, even now in the Cevennes, of the deeds of this popular hero. But no one could tell of his end—only that he escaped to London and died there. Descended from an ancient French family, I determined to clear up this mystery about Cavallier's death. For many months I have pursued this quest; and on Sunday morning the last doubt was solved by the Rev. R. H. Davies, incumbent of Old St. Luke's, handing me the certificate of Cavallier's interment in his graveyard. Cavallier entered the British service after his escape from France, and was for some time Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey. Afterwards he returned to Chelsea, where he died. The steps by which this pleasant quest was advanced would be tedious to narrate. I may mention that Cavallier's death is recorded in the *London Evening Post* of May 17 (Saturday) to May 20 (Tuesday), 1740, in the following words:—'On Saturday, died at his lodgings at Chelsea, Colonel Cavallier, an old officer who had always behaved very bravely.' His will is at Somerset House, where I have seen and read it. Lysons records that he saw the stone bearing his name at St. Luke's; Faulkner states that it lies at the north end, and the parish register, under date May 18, 1740, has this entry, 'Brigadier John Cavallier.' The north end of this graveyard is bounded by cottages, the inhabitants of which have for about forty years made this portion a dustheap, so that the soil rises from the pathway to a height of nearly 5ft. If this refuse were cleared away, I have no manner of doubt that the gravestone would be disclosed."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. F. W. Anderson, to Vicarage of Shipton Bellinger. Patron, Sir John Kelk, Bart.

Rev. R. L. Bampfield, Vicar of West Anstey, to Rectory of Bradford. Patrons, Bampfield Trustees.

Rev. J. O. Bevan, Chaplain to the Marston-green Cottage Homes, and to the Aston Union Workhouse, Deputation Secretary to the Waifs and Strays Society, to Vicarage of Yowchurch, Hereford. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester.

Rev. A. C. E. Blomfield, Curate of Christ Church, Turnham-green, to Perpetual Curacy of Campsall. Patron, Mr. G. B. C Yarborough.

Rev. J. Brown, Curate of St. John's, Hereford, to Vicarage of Pipe. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. J. W. Colvin, Vicar of St. Mark's, Lakenham, to Vicarage of Leintwardine. Patron, himself.

Rev. E. C. Coney, Curate, to Vicarage of St. John-the-Evangelist, Red Lion-square, Holborn. Patron, the Bishop of London.

Ven. Archdeacon Crosthwaite, Vicar of St. Lawrence's, York, to Rectory of Bolton Percy. Patron, the Archbishop of York.

Rev. E. R. Cruickshank, to Vicarage of Midhurst. Patron, the Earl of Egmont.

Rev. J. Cullis, Rector of St. Peter's, Oughtrington, near Lymm, Chester, Tait Missioner in the Diocese of Canterbury, to be Six Preacher in Canterbury Cathedral. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. W. E. Dalton, Curate of Eye, to Rectory of Gunhouse-with-Barringham. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

Rev. E. Durnford, Vicar of Lyminster, to Vicarage of Heathfield. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. D. R. Falconer, Vicar of Stockton-on-Tees, to Rectory of Sedgefield. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Rev. W. Gell, Curate of Beverley Minster, to Rectory of Stockton-on-the-Forest. Patron, the Archbishop of York.

Rev. E. A. Graham, to Vicarage of St. John's, Withyham. Patron, Rev. T. F. R. Read.

Rev. L. S. Gresley, Curate of Christ Church, Battersea; to Perpetual Curacy of Birdsall. Patron, Lord Middleton.

Rev. J. Hamley, Curate of Cardynham, to Vicarage of St. Anthony-in-Meneage. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. E. Hobson, to be Chaplain of St. Katharine's Training College, Tottenham.

Rev. W. Howlett, to be Public Preacher in the Diocese of Exeter.

Rev. O. C. Huntley, to be Public Preacher in the Diocese of Exeter.

Rev. W. E. Jolley, Incumbent of St. John's, Birkenhead, to Rectory of Huggate, near Pocklington. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. J. Kyle, Minister of St. Andrew's Mission Church, Greenwich Marsh.

Rev. W. W. Layng, Vicar of Spilsby and Hundleby, Lincolnshire, to Rectory of Ripplingale, Lincolnshire. Patron, Lord Aveland.

Right Rev. Bishop MacDougall, Rector of Milford, to Vicarage of Shalfleet.

Rev. H. L. Mallory, Curate of Great Haseley, to Rectory of Mobberley, Knutsford.

Rev. T. R. Maskew, Curate of Kinlet, to Rectory of Thornbury. Patron, Rev. Edward George Baldwyn Childe.

Rev. W. H. Ramsay, to Rectory of Southleigh. Patron, Mr. W. Edmonds.

Rev. L. W. Richings, Curate of Knighton, Radnorshire, to Vicarage of St. Weonards. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. J. C. Saunders, Dean of Downing College, and Curate of St. Barnabas', Cambridge, to Perpetual Curacy of St. Andrew-the-Great, Cambridge. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

Rev. L. Seichan, Curate of St. Heller's, Jersey, to Ministry of St. Julien's Church, Southampton.

Rev. J. Thomas, Curate of Northop, to Rectory of Tregynon. Patron, Lord Sudeley.

Rev. R. Turner, Vicar of Buck Mills, to Rectory of West Worlington. Patron, Sir G. S. Shirley, Bart.

Rev. C. S. Wallace, Senior Curate of St. Agnes's, Kennington-park, to Vicarage of the Ascension, Lavender-hill. Patrons, the Keble College Advowson Trustees.

Rev. C. A. Wells, Curate of St. Mary's, Windermere, to be General Organising Secretary of the Church Defence Institution.

Rev. J. C. Wheeler, Curate of St. Paul's, Southport, to Vicarage of Ainsdale and Birkdale, Southport.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF YORK.—Revs. William Minchin Edwards, to Darfield (1st Mediety); Charles Dickens Gordon, to Scarborough; Arthur Ernest Whitaker, B.A., to Sherburn-with-Micklefield-and-Lotherton.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—Revs. Peter Barnes, to All Hallows', East India Docks; William Leslie Christie, to Christ Church, Hornsey; R. H. Cumming to St. Andrew's, Fulham; F. P. Downman, to St. Clement's, City-road; C. Gregory, to St. Barnabas', Pimlico; William King Hall, to St. Michael and All Angels', Hackney;

A. E. Suffrin, to St. Andrew's, Horton; William Henry Wood, to South Mimms; George Herbert Woolley, to St. Michael and All Angels', Hackney.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—Revs. Ernest William Adams, L.Th., to Ferryhill; David Bryson, to Lyons; Michael Neville Kearney, M.A., to St. Helen's, Low Fell; James Ousey, to Belmont; John Parson, to St. Edmund, Bearpark; Ponsonby Augustus Moore Sullivan, B.A., to Washington; Edwin Stanley Sykes, M.A., to Merrington; William Sykes, to St. Saviour's, Shotton; William Terry, L.Th., to Stranton; Charles John Walker, M.A., to Newbottle; Harold Hall Wright, M.A., to St. John's, Darlington.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.—Rev. Henry Palmer Leakey, lately Vicar of Ravensthorpe, Northants, to the Parish Church, Eastbourne, Sussex.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.—Revs. Leighton; Hope-Edwardes, M.A., to Kinlet; Ernest Goodwyn Peirson, B.A., to Moccas; Augustin *Ley*, M.A., to Sellack and King's Capel.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—Revs. W. *Moffat*, B.A., to West Ashby; John Henry Pullin, to Wispington.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—Revs. Charles William Heystead, M.A., to Adlington; William Purvis, L.Th., to All Saints', Hamer.

OBITUARY.

Aug. 12, at No. 20, Mount Charles, Belfast, Rev. Canon Macllwaine, aged 80.

Aug. 13, at Capenhurst Hall, Cheshire, the Rev. Richard Richardson, J.P., aged 74.

Aug. 14, the Rev. Francis Burges Goodacre, M.D., Rector of Wilby and Hargham, Norfolk.

Aug. 14, at his residence, 63, St. Giles's-street, Oxford, the Rev. John Griffiths, D.D., late Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, aged 79.

Aug. 16, at Wyfordby Rectory, Melton Mowbray, William Henry Oakley, B.A., for 37 years Rector of Wyfordby, aged 75.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The programme for the Church Congress to be held at Portsmouth on October 6, 7, 8, and 9 has now been completed. The Dean of Manchester and Mr. R. Foster of the Diocese of Truro have accepted invitations to read and speak respectively on "Evangelising Agencies supplementary to the Parochial System" in the place of Canon Body and Mr. Stephenson Blackwood. Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode has been transferred from the Prayer-Book discussion (where his place has been taken by the Rev. A. J. Robinson, Rector of Whitechapel) to the debate on "The Bearing of Christianity upon the Mutual Relation of the Rich and Poor, Employers and Employed," and his paper will be followed by a speech from Mr. A. Froud, Secretary of the Bristol Conservative Working Men's Association, so that employers and employed will thus both be represented. The Rev. Charles R. Hale, D.D., the accredited representative of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States on the subject of foreign churches, has been added to the number of selected speakers on "The Attitude of the Church with respect to Movements in Foreign Churches," and will bring some recent and important experience to bear upon the discussion. The Rev. D. Trinder, vicar of Highgate, completes the number of speakers on "The Doctrine of Holy Scripture and the Attitude of the Church with respect to War," while Mr. Beresford-Hope's paper on "The Social and Philanthropic Work of the National Church as a line of Church Defence," will be followed by a speech on the same subject from Prebendary Harry Jones. The Dean of Manchester and the Attorney-General (Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C.) are expected to address the working-men's meeting in addition to the Bishop of Carlisle, the Dean of Gloucester, and the Rev. G. C. Fisher. The opening sermons will be preached by the Bishop of Carlisle, at the parish church of Portsmouth; the Bishop of Ripon, at All Saints', Landport; and the Bishop of Derry, at St. Jude's, Southsea; and there will be a special service in connection with the Congress at Winchester Cathedral, on Saturday morning, October 10.

Recent advices received by the Dean of St. Paul's contain favourable reports as to the health of Canon Liddon, who has, it is said, experienced great benefit from his stay on the Continent.

Canon Wilberforce's health is still far from re-established. His medical advisers consider it desirable he should spend the autumn abroad. He met with a very warm welcome from all classes on his return to Southampton from Torquay on Monday last. He will make a short sojourn at the Deanery previous to starting for Homburg.

The Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. Robert Linklater to the new vicarage of Holy Trinity, Stroud-green, Hornsey, to which he was nominated a few weeks ago by Mr. Gladstone, and he will be inducted into the living to-morrow (Sunday) morning by the Ven. Dr. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex.

A life-size marble bust of the late Canon Pearson, who was for nearly forty years vicar of Sonning, Berks, is shortly to be placed in the Chapter Library at Windsor Castle.

Lord Norton, in a letter to the secretary of the Funeral Reform Association, states that he was most anxious to prevent from £5 to £20, sums provided by members of provident societies for their widows at their death, being so frequently laid hold of by undertakers. This was a most serious injury to the great national interests of thrift and providence. He never attended the Mendicity Society, where he serves on committee twice a week, without gross cases of this plunder coming before him.

A meeting was held on Saturday week of the Honorary Canons of St. Albans, when it was resoved to raise a sum of £15,000 to support a curate Minor Canon, and establish a daily choral evening service in the Cathedral.

The Bishop of Ripon has appointed Mr. T. Greenwood Teale, of Leeds, and Mr. Frank D. Wise, of Ripon, joint registrars of the diocese. The Bishop has also appointed Mr. Wise county secretary, in succession to his father, the late Mr. Samuel Wise, who was registrar for nearly thirty years.

There was a remarkable service at Ambleside on Saturday, called a "rush service." In former days the floors of churches were at this season strewed with rushes, and a special service was held in commemoration of this custom. There was a procession of children carrying rushes and flowers, and the church was strewed with rushes, and there were designs of crosses, crowns, and harps. Appropriate hymns were sung, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Sir Lovelace Stamer.

The Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Honorary Fellow and some time Warden of Wadham College, died at his house in St. Giles's, Oxford, at the end of last week after an illness of two months. Dr. Griffiths, who was the son of the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, also of Wadham College, Canon of Rochester, and vicar of St. Margaret's in that city, became scholar of Wadham College in 1824 and Fellow in 1830, after graduating in both classical and mathematical honours in 1827. In 1871, on the resignation of Dr. Symonds, he was elected Warden of his College, and held the office till his own resignation in 1881. At the time of his death he was Keeper of the Archives—an office which he had held since 1857, a Curator of the University Chest, and a delegate of the Press and of Local Examinations.

The North-west portion of Brighton, near Preston-park, has so greatly extended of late years that it has become necessary to increase the church accommodation in the district, and steps have been taken for the erection of a church, to be called St. Saviour's, in the upper part of Ditchling-road. The aid of the Freemasons having been obtained, it was decided that the foundation-stone of the new building should be laid with Masonic honour. The church, when completed, will cost £7,000. The ceremony was performed on Wednesday by the Provincial Grand Master of Sussex, Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, M.P., who conducted the proceedings in Masonic fashion. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Brother Hendereon Scott, was also present, as well as representatives from each lodge in the province. The clergy present included the vicar designate, the Revs. A. Farnell and A. D. Freeman, vicar of Preston, to which the district at present belongs. The ceremony lasted two hours.

The following letter has been received by the secretary of the Funeral Reform Association from the Bishop of Chichester:—

"I am convinced that, notwithstanding general improvements in conducting funerals, there is still abundant room for further reform. The tyranny of custom presses most heavily on those classes who can least afford necessary expense, and yet dare not break through usages which almost form part of their religious duty. There is good sense in Lord Dartmouth's caution against excess in wreaths and flowers; but these are, at any rate, beautiful and touching memorials, and are usually contributed by friends, so that the charge of the funeral is not increased."

The Archbishop of York's attention having been called to an article in the *Daily Telegraph* in which it was stated that Lord Percy "condemned the proposed destruction of several of the old churches of York," writes:—

"There is no intention whatever on the part of any one, so far as I know, to destroy several of the York churches. This has been denied publicly over and over again, in public meetings and in newspapers.

"In the beginning of April Lord Percy wrote to me to inquire on this subject, and I then sent him a clear and explicit denial, sending him also a newspaper in which the same denial was given by an influential member of the York Committee. It would, of course, have made considerable difference both as to Lord Percy's statements and his sarcasm if he had been so good as to add that he had a letter in his pocket some months old in which the Archbishop of York denied the whole statement.

"Since that denial three schemes of consolidation of York benefices have been put forward by me, and in none of them is any power asked or taken to remove any church."

The choir of St. John's Church, Wednesbury, struck on Sunday under extraordinary circumstances. Six weeks ago the annual collections were made for the choir's outing, and immediately afterwards the rector went to Llandudno for his summer holiday. The rector was applied to to remit a cheque for the amount of the collection, but for some reason refused, and on Sunday the choristers took their seats amongst the congregation instead of in the chancel.

A reopening service took place yesterday week at St. Vedast's Church, Foster-lane, Cheapside, which has been closed for internal reconstruction since June last. The service was conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Sparrow, several members of the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral taking part in the musical portions. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Rudge, chaplain to the Saddlers' Company. The alterations consist in the removal of the old pews, which had been replaced by open benches. The chancel has also been considerably enlarged, and new clergy and choir stalls placed on the north and south sides. The pulpit has likewise been removed from the north to the south side, whilst the organ, which has been removed from its position in the west gallery, is intended to be re-erected on the south side of the chancel after enlargement. In the meantime a temporary organ has been erected. The floor of the sacrarium has been laid in mosaics.

The annual report of the Estates Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in regard to the "surplus revenues" of the Dean and Chapter of Manchester, and the temporary grants from their "common fund" to benefices within the parish of Manchester on the ground of population, has just been issued. The parishes at present assisted have made the following returns of net annual income from all sources:—St. Mark's, Holland-street, Newton Heath, *nil*; St. Ambrose, Chorlton-on-Medlock, *nil*; St. Elisabeth's, Reddish Green, *nil*; St. Anne's, Newton Heath, *nil*; St. Mary's, Beswick, £15 8s. 4d.; All Saints', Gorton, £16 5s.; St. Clement's, Ordsal, in Salford, £27 2s. 7d.; St. Mary the Virgin, Haughton, £28 13s. 4d.; St. Benedict's, Ardwick, £53 19s.; St. Margaret's, Burnege, £150; St. Andrew's, Blackley, £166 11s. 8d.; St. Clement's, Lower Broughton, £179 1s. 4d.; St. James's, Higher Broughton, £180; St. Clement's, Higher Openshaw, £184 16s. 3d., St. Mary's, Moston, £181 0s. 4d.; St. Clement's, Greenheys, £239 2s. 1d.; St. Bride's, Old Trafford, £292 5s. 8d.; St. Edmund's, Whalley Range, £587 10s. 2d. The Estates Committee are advised that the state of the Manchester capitular revenues may be held to admit of grants to the amount of £2,205 (against £1,903 last year), in addition to the permanent grants of £13,677 13s. 4d. per annum. To those cures (not being endowed with canonries) which, having incomes from all sources of less than £300 a year, and having been in existence when the census of 1881 was taken, had, according to the returns of that census or of the census taken in 1861 or 1871, populations of 4,000 and upwards, the committee recommend, with a view to raising their incomes to £300 for the present year, temporary grants to the amount of £1,271, as against £1,653 last year.

The Bishop of Pretoria (Dr. Bousfield), who is in England pleading the cause of his diocese, preached in three churches at Eastbourne on Sunday—St. Saviour's, Christ Church, and St. Anne's, and on Monday addressed a meeting in St. Saviour's church-room. In the course of his observations, on Psalm lxxix. 10, the Bishop dwelt on the ill lives of Christians abroad, the separations among them, and the personal indifference of those at home to the great work to which God calls the Church as the reasons why the heathen know Him not; pressing, in his conclusion, earnest, personal effort on his hearers. The afternoon address, while appealing to higher matters, was occupied with details of the country and travelling, likely to suit and attract the children whom he was chiefly addressing. In the evening, pressing faithfulness in a few things as a Christian duty, he infused an application of his texts on faithful use of means and money. At the meeting on Monday the Bishop dealt for an hour and a half in details of the work in his diocese, and then earnestly appealed to his hearers as to whether such a work was to be given up, because the Church of England would not—could not be regarded as absurd—support a daughter Church in the struggles of a stormy infancy. The offertories at St. Saviour's were about £60, the collection at this meeting £20, and £30 were sent afterwards.

The Rev. John Wordsworth, who has accepted the offer of the Bishopric of Salisbury, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Moberly, is the eldest son of the late Right Rev. Christopher, Bishop of Lincoln, and consequently grandnephew of the poet Wordsworth. He was born in 1843, and will thus be the youngest Bishop on the English Bench. He was a scholar of New College, Oxford, obtained a first class in Moderations in 1863, and took his B.A. degree in 1865, after being placed in the second-class in the school of *literæ humaniores*. He obtained the Latin Essay in 1866, and was elected Craven scholar in the following year. He took his M.A. degree in 1868 from Brasenose College, having been elected a fellow of that society. He was ordained deacon in 1867, and priest in 1868 by the Bishop of Oxford, was Prebendary of Langford Ecclesia in Lincoln Cathedral from 1870 to 1883, select preacher at Oxford from 1875 to 1877, Grinfield lecturer on the Septuagint from 1876 to 1878, and University preacher at Whitehall in 1869. Until the death of his father he was examining chaplain for the diocese of Lincoln. Mr. Wordsworth was Bampton Lecturer in 1881, the subject of his lectures being "The One Religion, Truth, Holiness, and Peace desired by the Nations and revealed by Jesus Christ." In 1883, when, upon the death of the late Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College and Canon of Rochester, the Provostship of Oriel was conferred by the college on Mr. Munro, a layman, the canonry at Rochester, which had hitherto been annexed to the provostship, was, by a special Act of Parliament, joined to a new professorship at Oxford, to which Mr. Wordsworth was unanimously elected. The Bishop-designate holds, in addition to his canonry, a fellowship at and the chaplaincy of Brasenose College. He is at present engaged in the collection of the various MSS. of the Vulgate. Mr. Wordsworth married in 1870 Susan, daughter of the late Rev. H. Octavius Coxe, Bodley Librarian, but has no children.

A new chancel screen, the gift of the vicar, the Rev. H. E. Hulton, has recently been erected in Great Waltham parish church. When the north aisle was added a few years ago, and the old Norman wall removed, the spiral stair by which the rood loft was reached was disclosed. A later screen of wood is, says the *Essex Chronicle*, still faintly remembered by some of the old inhabitants. But all trace of this was removed at the restoration of the church some twenty years ago. The new screen is of English oak, and in design Late Perpendicular. The carving of the panelling is similar to the old carved work on the ends of the seats in the nave. The design is by Mr. A. Y. Nutt, architect to the Dean and Chapter of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

We have to announce the death of Mr. T. R. Andrews, who for seven years filled the post of Chairman of the Church Association. From the first foundation of the Church Association Mr. Andrews took an active part in its proceedings. He was early appointed the Vice-Chairman of the society, and upon the resignation of Mr. Joseph Hoare in 1873, and upon the refusal of the chairmanship, which had been pressed upon the acceptance of Mr. James Maden Holt, Mr. Andrews was chosen as their Chairman by the Council. He sent in his resignation in 1880, and was succeeded by Mr. Holt, whose resignation was announced last week.

Last week was laid and consecrated the corner-stone of a new wing at the community of All Hallows, Ditchingham, near Bungay, in memory of the late Warden of the House of Mercy and rector of the parish, the Rev. W. E. Scudamore. Canon Hinds Howell, as one of the oldest members of the late Council, was prevented by the effects of his late severe illness from laying the stone, and the Rev. Herbert Frere, who was for many years assistant-curate to Mr. Scudamore, and late sub-warden of the community, took his place. The special office was recited by the warden (the Rev. E. P. Williams), rector of Barsham), and an address was given by the Rev. C. B. Penrice, rector of Plumstead Parva. The building now begun is intended for those penitents who, to use Mr. Scudamore's own words, "shrink from a return to the world, and have set their hearts on remaining in retirement with the Sisters." As Mr. Scudamore had recently before his death expressed an earnest desire that such an addition should be made to the House of Mercy, it was thought that no more suitable memorial could be erected to him. A fund for that purpose was started two or three years ago, and a sum of money has been raised, largely supplemented by the Sisters themselves, which has enabled the work to be begun, although a further sum of £400 is still required.

The Bishop of Durham has licensed the Rev. H. W. Farrar, B.A., the Missions to Seamen Chaplain for the Tyne, to officiate in the Missions to Seamen Church and Institute at South Shields, for the sole use of seamen and their families, under the private Act of 1871, counsel having decided that the Institute on the ground floor was of a character to bring the Church on the second floor under the compass of that Act. Before this dual building was erected, the Missions to Seamen Chaplain was licensed to the river, and officiated on board a Mission ship, the gun-deck of which was fitted up as a church for seamen and their families. The old frigate has been returned to the Admiralty.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION.

In the course of a circular to the lay members of the Rochester Diocesan Conference and to the parochial representatives by whom they were elected, the Bishop of Rochester writes:—

"The Church, if she falls, will not fall alone. A good deal else is sure to come sooner or later out of her destruction, which those who let her fall may not particularly care for. When the dust and smoke of the battle clear away there may be found other ruins than hers.

"Some things will assuredly come to pass. In many of the rural districts, the Church organisation, from want of material support, must disappear; and, as our Nonconformist neighbours are in no instance asking for a share of the alienated endowments, it is hard to see how, even if they wished to do so, they could take up our dropped labours. In country towns the effect might be less severe, but in the great centres of labour, such as Liverpool, or Leeds, or Leicester, or Bristol, the Church's framework would be utterly submerged; and just at the moment when she was beginning to overtake the neglect of the past generation, and was earning the gratitude of all good Christian souls by her sacrifices and devotion, she would be struck down with paralysis. Our own diocese is perhaps as typical an instance as can be found of what disestablishment would mean; and, without specifying localities, which clearly would be inexpedient, I would simply explain that, having visited every consecrated church and parish under my jurisdiction, I have a personal knowledge of what I write. Of small rural parishes in Kent and Surrey, I cannot see how, in at least 33, the Church could continue to be maintained. Some would say, many more. In one important but difficult parish outside South London proper, I should be very anxious about at least seven. In South London let the very localities speak for themselves. Deptford, Battersea, Camberwell, Kennington, Lambeth, Newington, Southwark, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe represent parishes in most of which pew-rents are a simple impossibility, offertories barely suffice for church expenses, endowment mainly comes from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the stipends of fifty-six curates are now supplied. With disestablishment 'Paganism' would soon recover its ancient and sinister significance; the Church's work would have to be done from missionary centres of celibate clergy, who, if they could supply in some degree the public ministrations of the Church, could in no sense be the pastors of the people. The sick would be left to die without consolation, the poor and afflicted would no longer have the power of claiming or receiving the tender sympathy and personal instruction of their own authorised clergymen; the best and cheapest kind of police for the masses would be suddenly dismissed about their business, and it is no exaggeration to say that the entire country would suffer.

"Nor is this all. Very quickly, indeed, all our Church schools would go; and there would be free, perhaps Secular, Board schools everywhere in their place. The Church, indeed, would live and work on as best she could—tested and purified by trouble. Bishops and clergy would not be the least likely to forget their duty to their native land, nor their faith and duty to their Divine Head, nor their care for the poor, nor the great privilege of still being the ministers of an historical Church, which has, with all her faults and shortcomings, done good service to England for more than 1,200 years. But they would be working with lessened numbers and straitened revenue, and (being men) with a very sore heart. It is to be doubted if she could remain as wide and deep and catholic as she is now. Her tendency would be to sectarianism. She would be in danger of imperfect sympathies with the intellectual movements of the time, and of isolation from the outside national life. While the conflict lasts, if I know anything of Englishmen, it must mean a real passion and tumult of warfare. When it is over, there is likely to linger on for years a very bitter resentment; and Christian folk, so far from being brought nearer to each other, as some fondly hope, would certainly be more alienated than before. For while we should absolutely trust the wisdom and love of God, and be assured that His Providence designs for us, through a way we understand not, an eventual and perhaps adequate recovery, as honest men we could hardly be expected to show an enthusiasm of gratitude to those who have been the eager instruments of our fall. Once more I ask, who would be the gainers by this new revolution?—more serious, more momentous, more far-reaching than England has seen since the Stuarts went away.

"Space does not remain for me to indicate, as the occasion requires, all the methods by which this attack can best be repelled. The duty of circulating by tens of thousands short, readable papers on the actual facts of the case, and of controverting by clear and full statements the preposterous fictions that are being continually propagated by those who ought to know much better, as to the incomes of the clergy, and their mode of payment, and the origin of tithes, and the meaning of a national Church, cannot need pressing on you. The Church Defence Institution has already done admirable work, prudently as well as boldly, by public meetings, where circumstances called for them. Their literature, as well as some leaflets published by the *Banner* newspaper, deserves more widely to be known. It is also worth considering if some meetings through the diocese of our parochial representatives might not be arranged with advantage before the eagles gather."

Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN, addressing a large meeting of his constituents at Rhos Ruabon yesterday week, referred to the question of disestablishment in Wales, upon which every candidate for a Welsh constituency was bound to hold and express a clear opinion, though he hoped such opinions would always be temperately and dispassionately stated. There was no doubt that disestablishment was in the air, and no one but its most sanguine opponents could believe that it could be kept out of the range of practical politics. There were forces at work, both without and within the Church, which were steadily pushing it to the front. The growing independence of religious thought, the levelling spirit of the age, the disposition to see all institutions on their own merits, rather than to look at them through the halo with which long usage and popular imagination had surrounded them, the tendencies to look rather to reason and conscience than to authority in religious matters, all these influences were slowly but surely undermining

he deeply-laid foundations of the Established Church. He was disposed to think that a Church establishment, as an establishment, had more to fear from religious activity than from religious apathy. The disruptions which had rent the Church in twain had come not from the fox-hunting, hard-drinking clergy of the last century, but from men of the deepest religious zeal and fervour, not from Parson Trulliber, but from John Wesley and John Henry Newman. It was notorious too, that in recent times the greatest work of the English Church had been accomplished in those places at those times when they relied most upon their own voluntary and unaided efforts. It was certain that of late years, and especially since the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the champions of the establishment had begun to rest its defence mainly upon the fact that it had not lost its hold on the majority of the nation. The argument certainly did not hold good in Wales. The immense majority of people were Nonconformists, and not only was the Church the Church of the minority, but it was almost exclusively the Church of the propertied classes. They had in Wales, as in Ireland, the strange spectacle of a religious establishment imposed on the poor many for the benefit of the rich few. The true cause of Welsh Dissent lay in an insuperable objection to the Anglican ritual and a still more rooted repugnance to the interference of the State in matters of conscience—in the ordinances which required men to render unto Cæsar the things which are God's. He believed there was no argument which had been adduced against the Irish Church which could not, with even greater force, be urged against the Welsh Church, for the objection that a State Church was required to bring religion home to the rural districts was refuted by the evidence of every hamlet and hillside in the Principality.

Canon M'Coll writes to the *Times* of Saturday to answer the letter from Mr. Reginald Brett which appeared in that paper on the 3rd inst., recommending that Disestablishment should be made a Liberal cry at the elections. Mr. M'Coll says :—

"Mr. Brett thinks that, 'in order to win' in any general election, 'it is absolutely essential' for the Liberal party 'to have a policy;' and by a 'policy' he seems to understand some fundamental change in existing laws. Now, in the first place, I question the morality of propounding any policy, 'in order to win' in a party contest. Success in a general election ought to be a means to an end, and not an end in itself. But, apart from its morality, I doubt whether a sensational programme at each general election is the surest method of winning victory for the Liberal party. Mr. Brett gives the elections of 1868 and 1874 as crucial instances in favour of his theory. In the former, he says, the Liberals 'had a policy,' and were rewarded with victory. In the latter there was no policy, and the result was 'ignominious' defeat. No policy in 1874! Has Mr. Brett never read Mr. Gladstone's address and speeches to the electors of Greenwich? The Liberal defeat of 1874 was certainly not owing to the lack of a very comprehensive policy, with a surplus of £6,000,000 to carry it out. In the election of 1865, moreover, the Liberals secured a large majority. And what was their policy on that occasion? It consisted of Lord Palmerston's name and Mr. Gladstone's finance. Mr. Brett will find no novel policy promised in any of the addresses or speeches of the leaders of the Liberal party.

"The policy which Mr. Brett advises the Liberal party to adopt 'in order to win' in the next election is the disestablishment of the Church and a radical (I use the word etymologically) change in our land laws. My knowledge of our land system is too superficial to make it otherwise than presumptuous for me to express my confident opinion on that subject. I shall therefore restrict myself to the question of Disestablishment. And I begin by disclaiming any undue prejudices in favour of ecclesiastical establishments. I do not, for example, believe that a Church Establishment is at all necessary for a national recognition of Christianity.' To my mind the question is not one of abstract obligation, but simply of practical expediency. Under certain circumstances the connection of the Church with the State may be good for both. In other circumstances it may be bad for both. The connection of the Church of England with the State is a fact which has its roots interlaced inextricably with our secular history. Is that connection an advantage, on the whole, to the nation, or a disadvantage? If an advantage, then I object to a Disestablishment policy of which the motive soars no higher than a victory for the Liberal party. And this I say without regard to my natural prejudice in favour of the English Church. I should object on the same ground to the overthrow of the ecclesiastical establishment in Scotland; nor should I shrink from applying my principle to the case of Roman Catholicism, supposing it to be established in Ireland, and it could be shown that the establishment was beneficial on the whole. Before I agree to the demolition of any institution whatever, it must be proved to me that it is doing, on the whole, more harm than good.

"But Mr. Brett thinks that those who advocated the disestablishment of the Irish Church are logically bound to go with him in a crusade against the Church Establishment in England. I am interested in that matter, for I advocated the disestablishment of the Irish Church in a small volume which the *Times* did me the honour of reviewing, and which was largely quoted in the general election of 1868. One of the points which I maintained in that essay was that the history and circumstances of the Irish and English Churches were so fundamentally different that the disestablishment of the one could be no precedent for that of the other. In Mr. Gladstone's speeches also that argument occupied a prominent place. And not only Mr. Gladstone, but also Mr. Bright, and not only Mr. Bright, but also Mr. Edward Miall, the founder of the Liberation Society, emphasised the essential difference which separated the case of the Irish Church from that of the English. I very much doubt whether Mr. Bright would even now approve making Disestablishment a test question in the next election. If he would, he has certainly changed his mind. In a speech at a meeting of the National Reform Association in May, 1850, he said :—'It is not my conviction that the moment we obtain a reformed Parliament we should upset the Established Church, because it is a question for argument whether or not there should be an Established Church.' I am not aware of anything that has occurred in the interval to make this declaration less applicable to the reformed Parliament which is now in process of gestation. I believe the Church of England deserves better of the nation now than she did in 1850. But I should like to quote a later and still more important testimony of Mr. Bright against the policy which Mr. Brett recommends. In a speech on the Irish Church, which he delivered in the House of Commons in the summer of 1868, he used these remarkable words :—

In England an Established Church is, at least, as old as Dissent; and at the time Dissent came into existence, or became a power in this country, or just previous to that time, the Established Church was the Church of the whole people. That Church did not confiscate the property of Dissenters, or any ecclesiastical fund which they, as Dissenters, had ever possessed. The Established Church remained, as it had been, a great establishment of the State, and men who held different opinions, the Nonconformists of that day, gradually withdrew from it because they found in their own organisations what to them was capable of affording greater solace in the performance of their own worship. They did not feel that the clergy and the people about the Church had—I speak of the great bulk—turned them out, or confiscated their revenues, or supplanted them; but they withdrew voluntarily from the Established Church; and although they might not believe that an Established Church was a good thing, yet, as long as it remained a great institution of the nation, supported by the great majority of the nation, they felt that it was not in any degree a special grievance which might justify them in disloyalty, discontent, or insurrection. But in Ireland the case was wholly different.

"When the Church of England, I will not say reaches, but even remotely approximates to the condition of the Disestablished Church in Ireland, I promise Mr. Brett my strenuous co-operation in a policy of Disestablishment. But for the Liberal leaders to inscribe that device on their banner in the next electoral campaign would be to court, not defeat merely, but disaster. For even granting—what I do not for one moment believe—that such a policy would 'win,' has Mr. Brett reasoned out in his own mind what Disestablishment in England means? I suppose the phrase embraces in his mind some scheme of disendowment. Has he reflected on the nest of problems which that suggests? In Ireland it was a comparatively simple matter. In England it would be a gigantic operation, and would be tolerably certain to wreck the Government which attempted to grapple with it. And meanwhile legislation which would touch the masses much more intimately would have to be postponed, with the too probable result of rousing their resentment against a party which promised them bread and gave them a stone. To excite unduly the hopes of the new electorate is a perilous experiment, as the history of the reformed Parliament of 1832 should have taught Mr. Brett. In four years that splendid Liberal majority became a disorganised rabble, because hopes had been excited beyond the possibility of fulfilment. And if the Conservative party had not broken away from Peel and the brilliant band of rising statesmen who surrounded him, it is quite on the cards that the *rôle* of the two parties might have been reversed, and that the country during the last forty years might have been governed chiefly by Conservative Ministries. For my part, I believe that Lord Hartington's policy of discharging the Liberal arrears of this Parliament is more likely to benefit the Liberal party in the long run, and is less open to the reproach of 'government by intrigue' than Mr. Brett's more ambitious but less practical programme."

A TOUR IN ASIA MINOR.

The *Times* has published the following account of a tour made by Sir Thomas Tancred in the neighbourhood of the line of railway which he is constructing between Mersina and Adana :—

"Shortly after our arrival at Mersina, and after paying a visit to Tarsus and Adana, we decided to make a short trip into the interior. Our party on leaving Tarsus consisted of myself, Mr. John Collinson, a Maltese interpreter, a Turkish zaptieh, and a Nubian black to act as guide. We had two or three pack horses. Apart from our Nubian, Eri-Nan, who turned out armed to the teeth with sword, pistol, and knife, and a huge white cotton umbrella, there was nothing remarkable about our party. We took the road leading across the Taurus by way of the Kulek Boghas (the Pylæ Ciliciæ), which we passed through the day after leaving Tarsus. The scenery throughout was magnificent, the sun hot, but the air delightfully cool and bracing. The snowy peaks of Taurus, the rocks of fantastic shape and of many hues, the pine, the cypress, the oak, the wild olive, the myrtle, rhododendron, mulberry, and pomegranate delighted the eye: while the bits of ancient road here and there met with brought to our minds the march of the ancient conquerors, the journeys of the early Christians, the tramp of the knights of Frederic Barbarossa and of Godfrey de Bouillon.

"At the summit of the pass, some 4,000ft. above the sea, we visited the ruins of the forts built by Ibrahim Pasha in 1835-8 to guard the entrance to the pass. Thence a rapid descent brought us into the wide valley of the Bosanti Su, a tributary of the Sarus. We had now reached the boundary of the vilayet of Adana and the end of the excellent road we had travelled upon from Tarsus. We slept at Chifte Han, and next day lunched at Mukishla, stayed a night at Cheian, and the following day reached Eregli. Halfway between Mukishla and Cheian we sighted the great Karamanian plains, the Lake Salyr, and the Mountain of the Thousand Churches. Eregli itself, situated at the edge of the plain, is a pleasant little city of 6,000 to 8,000 people and the centre of a good deal of trade. The town is traversed by many streams of water brought from a neighbouring river, which fertilises the lovely gardens surrounding it for some miles. Having got thus far so easily, and the weather being perfect, we decided to continue our trip as far as Koniah, the seat of the Governor of the vilayet.

"Hiring two of the ordinary country waggons, or arabas, and taking with us our interpreter and zaptieh, we started for Koniah, leaving our horses behind for a rest. Our drivers were Circassians, who are famed for their courage and independence. It is said that with them one is safe from the attacks of brigands. Our driver, Amodar, proved himself thoroughly plucky on more than one occasion; he was reported to be a refugee from Bulgaria and a leader in the so-called atrocities (this we could not believe), and one whose pistol and knife were ever ready to his hand. Our route lay over a vast plain covered with sage-scrub; many herds of camels, horses, cattle, goats, and sheep being always in sight. From what we afterwards saw we believe this plain with irrigation could be put under the plough, but as things are it probably pays better in its present state of pasturage. It is an uninteresting drive as far as Karabounah, near which place there are some ruins and an aqueduct bringing water from a curious little lake some nine miles distant. We spent the night in a guard-house inhabited by a zaptieh. It was full on our arrival of the most most ruffianly-looking lot of Turks we saw during our whole tour. These, with their carpets, bedding, &c., we turned out. The jolting of the arabas had so completely tired us out that we were asleep before our Circassians had laid themselves out before the outer door, and our two zaptiehs at our feet. The next afternoon we reached Koniah, passing through a well-cultivated district. We were most kindly received by his Excellency Said Pasha, who gave us many interesting particulars as to his vilayet, and advised our returning to Eregli by the more western portion of his country and visiting the town of Karaman. He told us that he was pushing forward the roads in his vilayet, one of which would be in continuation of that travelled over by us from Tarsus.

"The following day we started, and passed through a magnificent plain, well watered and cultivated as far as Karaman. From Karaman we drove to Eregli, and then on to Nigde. The entire country between these points is under cultivation and cut up by irrigation channels. From Nigde we returned to Bosanti by another route. Once more at Bosanti, it became a question as to whether we should return by the Kulek Boghaz, or whether we might not attempt the passage of the Melimenji or Bosanti Boghaz, and so reach Adana. We were told it was absolutely impossible; but then we had learnt that so many things are called impossible in Turkey which turn out the reverse. At all events, we reached Adana in two days, passing through scenery that we had never seen equalled in any other part of the world. Arrived at Adana, we started eastwards to the foot of the range of mountains stretching from Alexandretta to Marasch, and then worked our way back by the Gulf of Alexandretta and the Bay of Ayas to Adana.

"Our object was to gain some practical knowledge as to the physical character and the resources of the Cilician and Karamanian plains and the dividing ranges, and to form some idea of the reasons which have caused the retrogression of districts so famed in history for their population and prosperity. We had not far to go to find them—they are sufficiently patent, but the remedy is fortunately as easy of application. One hears of internal reforms for Asia Minor as applicable to the Turkish rule, but it may be assumed at the outset that such reforms as are immediately required have very little to do with the system of government. So far as it was in our power to form an opinion—and we had every possible chance of hearing the truth—the population was perfectly contended under the Turkish rule as administered for the province of Adana by his Excellency Abeddin Pasha, and for Karamania by his Excellency Said Pasha. Poverty is unknown in the country. From Tarsus to Koniah, from Koniah to Adana, from Adana to the Giaour Dagh, we were never asked for a farthing of alms; but it goes without saying that the welfare of the people might be enormously enhanced by allowing them a chance of development in our sense of the term.

"As mentioned, the plains of Karamania are physically cut off from the sea—they are dependent upon irrigation for their fertility—a mere existence is the best that the bulk of the population can look for. Wheat and barley, which can be produced in boundless quantity, are only worth 6s. per quarter. The cost of bringing grain on camel-back to Mersina, the place of export, is at the least 25s. per quarter, after allowing for damage and loss, thus bringing the actual cost up to 36s. in Liverpool, without including merchants' profits. The plain of Karamania could easily produce five millions of quarters of grain without reckoning other products, such as wool, silk, and cotton. This grain could be carried from Karamania to the port for 5s. per quarter, thus saving at the very least 15s. per quarter to the growers—*i.e.*, a net sum of £3,750,000 annually. The Government would reap 10 per cent. of this saving, or the large sum of £375,000 per annum, for Karamania alone. Apply a similar reasoning to the plains of Adana, of Mesopotamia, and other portions of Turkey in Asia, and the result would be simply astounding. It may be affirmed without fear of contradiction that there are at this moment crops standing upon the plain of Adana of wheat, barley, cotton, sesame, and grapes that cannot be equalled in the world. One had associated the name of Taurus with mineral wealth; here we find another difficulty besides the cost of transport. It appears that the villagers and others conceal to the best of their ability any mineral veins, as they fear being put on forced labour to work them. There are two more drawbacks—the one the unhealthiness of the villages, the other the want of timber. Both these are removable.

"The presence of fever is simply due to the fact that there is great carelessness as to the water supply and removal of refuse. With more prosperity and money this would remedy itself. The planting of forests is, however, a matter that the Government would have to take in hand. At the present time there is considerable activity been shown in the making of roads, but these when made will not appreciably lessen the price of transport.

"There remain, therefore, these four principal wants :—1. Cheap communication by railways. 2. An extended system of water-storage for irrigation. 3. The abolition of forced labour as applied to mines, and more liberal regulations for mining development. 4. A stricter application of the forestry laws and the replanting of old forests by the Government. Following those the country would resuscitate itself. As to the first, the Sultan has lately granted a concession for a railway connecting Adana with the sea. This railway can hardly fail to prove itself financially successful and of great benefit to the country near it. The works are being now rapidly pushed on; 600 men are at work and over one-half of the permanent way material has been landed at Mersina.

"The course indicated above would soon restore the prosperity of the Turkish Empire, without in any degree imperilling the consolidation and integrity of the dominions of the Sultan.

"We found throughout that the name of Englishman was a talisman that brought out to us the best that was to be had—high and low, Turk and Christian, vied in doing all they could for us.

"Regarding their magnificent physique, their devoted bravery, their tractability and devotion to a cause once espoused, it is to be hoped that England may never forfeit or deserve to forfeit the unselfish friendship of the subjects of the Turkish Empire."

DIFFICULTIES ON THE GOLD COAST.

In a Blue-book containing correspondence with reference to the affairs of the Gold Coast which has just been issued, the details are given of some skirmishing in the neighbourhood of Quittah. Governor Young, in a despatch to Lord Derby, dated from Accra, on January 18th says :—"Many years ago, I have been given to understand, a reward of £200, or of some similar sum, was offered for the apprehension of one Geraldo de Lima, for the reason, I believe, that he had taken up arms against the British Government. I may be incorrect in my particulars, for I have not been able to discover any record of the circumstadce. I merely mention what has been mentioned to me. But whatever may be the circumstances of the past, very trustworthy information was recently brought to me that this same Geraldo de Lima had been instigating some of the chiefs to intercept Captain Campbell upon his journey to Ho; and when he failed in that, that he had used his utmost endeavours to get the party attacked and slaughtered on its return. In this he also failed, but his influence was sufficient to impede the traffic to Quittah, and just recently I have been informed that the Anakos had, as it is believed, at this man's instigation blockaded the lagoon and completely stopped the supply of food to Quittah, so that the people there were in great straits for the means of sustenance. As every open effort to capture De Lima had hitherto failed, I thought that it might be accomplished by means of the natives themselves, and I quietly caused it to be communicated to some of the friendly chiefs that if they would bring De Lima in, and hand him over to the Commissioner at Quittah, I would pay them a reward of £50. This I judge from the letter before me, for I have no other information, was accomplished, and though I can hardly believe that Captain Campbell could commit so glaring an act of indiscretion, yet from his letter it would seem that De Lima was being conveyed on his way to Accra along the beach between Quittah and Addah, and therefore through the tribe over which he possessed great influence, when he was rescued from the escort of five men who had him in charge. Captain Campbell then proceeded with a force of thirty-eight men, and was resisted by a large body of Awoonahs, and upon his ammunition becoming exhausted, had to retire with the loss of two men killed, and four wounded.

"The particulars of the skirmish are given in a despatch to the Governor of Accra from Mr. Evans, the Colonial Secretary, who had obtained his information from Captain Potter, of the colonial steamer *Ekurd*. They are as follows :—Captain Campbell succeeded in obtaining possession of Geraldo de Lima. Geraldo was sent from Quittah to Accra overland in charge of five Houssas of the Gold Coast Constabulary. On the 16th of January a man arrived at Quittah from Hutey, and told Captain Campbell that the escort had been stopped and the prisoner detained. On receiving this information Captain Campbell took thirty-eight Houssas of the constabulary and started at once for Hutey. Chiefs Tamaclo and Akolatse, with from thirty to forty men each, all armed in various ways, accompanied the party. They arrived at Hutey on the same day, when Captain Campbell persuaded the people at this place to permit the escort to proceed with their prisoner to Accra. They left for Accra at noon that day. Captain Campbell and his party remained until the morning of the following day (the 17th). Captain Campbell started early on the 17th to return to Quittah, and took with him the chief who had been instrumental in stopping the escort. When the party had proceeded a mile and a half on their journey shots were fired at them, and Captain Campbell saw himself followed by about 3,000 people, and was obliged to return the fire of the pursuing party. The firing continued about an hour, during which time Captain Campbell had been seriously wounded, two of his Houssas shot dead, and several wounded; and so soon as the ammunition was expended found himself obliged to retire, pursued by the enemy. During the fight the chief who was Captain Campbell's prisoner escaped, returned to his party, and urged them on to the attack. The pursuit of the enemy was so determined that the constabulary, who were retiring in capital order, fixed bayonets and made several charges; only one charge was made home, the enemy running away when the Houssas faced them, to follow again when they retreated. The enemy finally retired after a pursuit lasting about an hour. Captain Campbell received five wounds. Two Houssa men were killed during the engagement, and one died on the road back. Chief Tamaclo's two sons were killed and many of the men who accompanied him and Chief Akolatse were wounded. At least twelve of the Houssa force were wounded. Captain Campbell told Captain Potter he thought from thirty to forty of the enemy were killed; Chief Akolatse said from seventy to eighty were killed."

These details are followed by an interesting history of the man De Lima and the causes which led to the last Ashantee war. This information is contained in a memorandum addressed to Mr. F. Evans for his guidance, and says :—

"Geraldo de Vasconcellos was a liberated domestic slave of Senhor Cosar Cerquira Lima, a Brazilian slave-dealer, who had his residence at Vogee, near Quittah. Lima died in December, 1862, leaving a very large fortune, all acquired by the slave trade. The bulk of his money was lodged in Bahia and Lisbon, but he had a considerable sum in doubloons at Vogee, and a still larger sum in the same coin at Addah, where Geraldo was his agent for the purchase of slaves. On the death of his master in 1862, Geraldo took his wife, his money, and his name, and carried on the business under the name of Geraldo Vasconcellos de Lima. In 1865, Geraldo, while at Addah, ill-treated one of the principal persons of that place, and in

retaliation the Addahs drove him out of the place and confiscated all his property, including slaves. Geraldo fled to Ahwoonah and raised the people of that district to attack the Addahs. Geraldo encamped at 'Aisainah,' on the opposite bank of the river to Addah Fort, with a force of 3,000 to 4,000 men, and was about to cross over to attack the Addahs, when he himself was attacked and his forces dispersed by Captain (the present Admiral) F. W. Richards, the senior naval officer of the Bights Division, with the boats of Her Majesty's ships *Dart* and *Lee*. Geraldo had a narrow escape on the occasion. This was in April, 1865. Geraldo returned to Vogee, and raised a fresh force and then encamped at Adedomey, twenty miles up the Volta, and opposite Melamfie. He stopped the trade on the Volta, seized all canoes and produce coming down from Crobo and Pong. Colonel Conran was then Governor. Matters became so bad that he at length despatched an expedition to the Volta to attack and disperse Geraldo's force, and if possible to seize his person, at the same time offering a reward for his capture. The expedition entirely failed, chiefly from the fact that the natives were not supplied with more than one round of ammunition each. Still for all that, the Ahwoonahs suffered a terrible defeat in the open field, and Geraldo himself was severely wounded on the 18th April, 1866. Geraldo then sent presents through the Aquamoos to the King of Ashantee, with a request that he would send a force to help him and the Ahwoonahs to punish the Accras and their allies. In reply to this request, the King of Ashantee sent 30,000 men under Addo Bofu and Nyanchee to subdue the Creepees and Agotims as allies of the Accras before crossing the Volta to attack the Accras and finally the Fantees. The first thing Nyanchee did when he reached Aquamoo was to seize the Governor, Simpson, who would not believe that the Ashantees were there, and insisted upon going up to see for himself. He became satisfied upon seeing Nyanchee, and, having his personal liberty restrained, he managed to escape, came to Accra, and organised a second expedition against Geraldo, but before the slow natives could be moved, Governor Ussher arrived to resume his government. Ussher and Glover went to the bottom with the Accras and Addahs, and after some fair work the Accras again returned home without effecting the object of the expedition, namely, the capture of Geraldo. Sir Arthur Kennedy then went down to Quittah himself, and offered £200 for the capture of Geraldo, and not being able to get hold of him, he ordered Captain Jones, of Her Majesty's ship *Pert*, to bombard his house. If it had not been for Geraldo there never would have been the Ashantee war of 1874. The why and wherefore of that it is unnecessary to enter into now."

MR. BOOTH AND THE SALVATIONISTS.

(From the *St. James's Gazette*.)

Thanks to Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Jarratt on the one hand, and to Cardinal Manning, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London on the other; thanks also, beyond and beneath these, to a most corrupt susceptibility to sensationalism, which is one of the worst diseases of civilisation; the individual who styles himself General Booth is now a person of considerable notoriety and importance. The notoriety of him is, we hope, likely to be yet further illustrated in the police courts; for we suppose that now there can be little doubt in any mind in tranquil possession of its common-sense, that by him or his colleagues and associates one of the most infamous and cruel frauds ever ventured on has been perpetrated in the abduction of the girl Armstrong, and in the story founded on that fraud. If Sir Richard Cross and the Attorney-General do not see that that story is fully sifted they will do a wrong to their office for which all the votes of the Salvationists in town and country will not compensate. More. This is the business of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Cardinal Manning also. And it is time not only for Archbishops and Bishops but for the whole community to give special attention to Mr. Booth and the organisation of which he is sole director and irresponsible chief. A good deal has been said about the Salvationists already; there is more to say now, and more yet there will be of a distressing and humiliating character if their present goings-on expand. Read such books as Peter Cartwright's remarkable *Autobiography* (it is published by the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and we strongly advise its perusal by every Englishman just now), and you will see there some confessions that bear most significantly on the whole subject. This backwoods missionary informs us again and again that plain preaching was of very little use in his line. Conversion, he tells us, came by singing and shouting mainly; and it was commonly preceded by "the Jerks," an inexplicable convulsive spasm, which, suddenly seizing the listener, shook him from head to foot irresistibly; and that sometimes in the case of men who all the while they were jerking swore they were not, and would not be converted! You have only to go into any prosperous Salvationist meeting, and you will see the same sort of thing, the "jerks" or something like it, differing not one whit from the convulsions that mark the rites of Guinea negroes. It is precisely by the same old senseless, sensuous, pagan methods that Mr. Booth and his functionaries proceed. It appears pretty evident that Mr. Booth has no idea of leading his converts beyond the Religion of Jerks to the still and sober Christian life. For ever the banging of drums, the braying of trumpets, the clapping of hands, the singing, the shouting, the wagging of heads, and all that goes to produce the jerks amongst Christians and foaming at the mouth amongst the devotees of Mumbo Jumbo. To bring in crowds of followers by this means, and keep them in the sensational stage of religious excitement, appears to be all his aim. And so it should be if he wishes to retain complete mastery over as large a body of men and women as he can possibly bring under his influence. The Salvationists, now indeed an army, all acknowledge the direction of the American gentleman who calls himself General Booth. The whole body is controlled by him with as much authority as was ever exercised by a General of the Jesuits. This he does not by spiritual influence alone. He has ample funds at his disposal. In his ranks are all sorts of men and women—some of them people who only the other day followed a life of the most demoralising vice. Good, bad, and indifferent, there they are. And if the reader will reflect a moment upon the enormous power which such an organisation *could* give; the instruments it could furnish; the means of espionage or false witness it could supply; the "information" some of its members could impart, or might wickedly or hysterically invent for the purposes of sensationalism or what not;—when all this is considered it will be seen instantly how dangerous such an organisation might become. We are speaking of what might be; and in justification point again to this "Lily" case. It is somewhat disturbing to observe that all through this business the police seem to have acted with extreme timidity, as if they were under some sort of moral coercion. Threats that if any action were taken this and that person would be put in the witness-box have been openly made; wherefrom it is reasonable to infer terrorism of the precise kind to which we have alluded.

In the above-quoted article, reference is made to "the Jerks," as described in the *Autobiography* of Peter Cartwright, an American Methodist travelling missionary, who began to travel and preach in the backwoods more than eighty years ago, in States that then were wilderness. At pages 16 and 17 we read:—

"Just in the midst of our controversies on the subject of the powerful exercises among the people under preaching, a new exercise broke out among us, called the *jerks*, which was overwhelming in its effects upon the bodies and minds of the people. No matter whether they were saints or sinners, they would be taken under a warm song or sermon, and seized with a convulsive jerking all over, which they could not by any possibility avoid, and the more they resisted the more they jerked. If they would not strive against it and pray in good earnest, the jerking would usually abate. I have seen more than five hundred persons jerking at one time in my large congregations. Most usually persons taken with the jerks, to obtain relief, as they said, would rise up and dance. Some would run, but could not get away. Some would resist; on such the jerks were generally very severe. To see those proud young gentlemen and young ladies, dressed in their silks, jewellery, and prunella, from top to toe, take the jerks, would often excite my risibilities. The first jerk or so, you would see their fine bonnets, caps, and combs fly; and so sudden would be the jerking of the head that their long loose hair would crack almost as loud as a waggoner's whip."

Here follows a yet more curious and significant story:—

"At a camp-meeting, on what was called the Ridge, there was a great work of religion. The jerks were very prevalent. There was a company of drunken rowdies who came to interrupt the meeting. These rowdies were headed by a very large drinking man. They came with their bottles of whisky in their pockets. This large man cursed the jerks, and all religion. Shortly afterwards he took the jerks, and he started to run, but he jerked so powerfully he could not get away. He halted among some saplings, and although he was violently agitated, he took out his bottle of whisky, and swore he would drink the damned jerks to death; but he jerked at such a rate he could not get the bottle to his mouth, though he tried hard. At length he fetched a sudden jerk, and the bottle struck a sapling and was broken to pieces, and spilled his whisky on the ground. There was a great crowd gathered round him, and when he lost his whisky he became very much enraged, and cursed and swore very profanely, his jerks still increasing. At length he fetched a very violent jerk, snapped his neck, fell, and soon expired, with his mouth full of cursing and bitterness. I always looked upon the jerks as a judgment sent from God."

Precisely the same ignorance, directed by more or less of calculation, is now employed upon emotionalism in England, with very questionable results.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, and the members of the Royal household attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday. Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., officiated. The Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, attended by Colonel Wernher and M. Muther, went on board the German frigate *Niobe*, Captain Schroeder, in Cowes Roads, and attended Divine service on board. The Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, visited the Queen, and took leave of Her Majesty. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board Her Majesty's yacht *Osborne*. Archdeacon Farrar was received by the Queen in the evening.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, will leave Osborne on Tuesday next, arriving at Balmoral on Wednesday afternoon.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales inspected the 10th (Royal) Hussars at Aldershot, and afterwards unveiled the statue of the Duke of Wellington, which had been removed from Hyde Park-corner to the camp, and handed it over to the care of Lieut-Gen. Anderson and the garrison at Aldershot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In view of the intention of the late Mr. Samuel Fletcher, of Great Ancoats-street, Manchester, to build and endow a lifeboat, Her Majesty has directed that a portion of his property, which owing to his intestacy has devolved upon her Majesty in right of her Duchy of Lancaster, shall be appropriated to the building and maintaining in perpetuity by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of a lifeboat to be named the "Samuel Fletcher, of Manchester." The new lifeboat is to be stationed at Blackpool.

By permission of the Duke of Westminster the Lower Grosvenor-garden was opened to the public on Saturday for their free use and enjoyment till the end of September. The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, of 83, Lancaster-gate, under the auspices of which body the garden was formally opened, would gladly avail themselves of permission to similarly treat other gardens or squares, whose residents are mostly out of town at this time of the year.

Mr. Registrar Murray died at an early hour on Thursday morning. The deceased gentleman was called in 1841, and after practising at the Chancery Bar for some years was appointed by the late Lord Westbury a registrar in the Manchester District Registry Office more than twenty years ago, but after a short time he was transferred to the London Bankruptcy Court, where he has since officiated.

A preliminary meeting of representatives of municipal corporations was held on Thursday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the Lord Mayor of York presiding, to make arrangements for commemorating the jubilee of the creation of municipal corporations by the Act of 1835. It was eventually resolved to celebrate the jubilee by a banquet in London on the 9th of October, at which the Lord Mayor of York was elected to preside.

Some rather serious rioting has taken place in Derby, arising out of the noisy demonstrations of the Salvation Army. They had announced their intention of "bombarding the town" on Monday evening, and some six or seven thousand people gave them a very rough reception; the band was attacked, the drum smashed, and other musical instruments kicked about. The crowd subsequently attacked the barracks, broke the windows, and did other damage.

We regret to record the death of the veteran antiquary Mr. William John Thoms, F.S.A., formerly editor of *Notes and Queries*, who died on Saturday at his residence in St. George's-square, in his 82nd year. The funeral took place on Thursday.

At noon on Tuesday an *in memoriam* service was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, over the body of the late Lord Houghton, who died at Vichy on the 11th of this month. The embalmed body of the deceased was brought to London on Sunday last, and was taken to 1, Rutland-gardens, the residence of Lady Galway, his Lordship's sister. The service at St. Margaret's Church was conducted, in the unavoidable absence of the Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, by the Rev. Canon Westcott, assisted by the Rev. R. A. Bullen. The funeral took place on Thursday at Fryston churchyard, in the West Riding. A very large number of the relations and friends of the deceased attended.

"An entirely new method of disposing of the dead" has been occupying the attention of the Strand Board of Guardians. It is to utilise them as sea-walls. It seems that the suggestion was made privately, and that Mr. Pratt, the originator of it, is a good deal annoyed at its having become public. The plan is to enclose the coffins in concrete blocks and stack them on the shore at low water. Then when enough people have died, there will at last be a wall capable of resisting the inroads of the sea. It was suggested that Reculvers churchyard, Herne Bay, might be reclaimed in this way, and that as soon as the area of the churchyard was thus protected from the advance of the waves, it might again be used as a burial-place. A friend of Mr. Pratt's told the Strand Board of Guardians that the scheme was "not so ridiculous as it seemed." Whether it is as offensive as it seems we are not told; but the Strand Guardians could not be induced to give the matter a "favourable consideration."

The Rev. Dr. Talmage, the popular divine of Brooklyn, New York, preached at the City-road Wesleyan Chapel Sunday night. Fully an hour before the service commenced there were more persons at the exterior of the chapel than would fill it, and some hundreds were unable to get admission.

The ceremony of laying memorial stones in connection with the erection of the West Croydon Congregational Church is arranged to take place on Monday, the 7th of September, at 3 p.m., when stones will be laid by the Lord Mayor, Mr. John Cooper, jun. (Mayor of Croydon), and Miss Peacock, of Grosvenor House, Thornton-heath. The church, a very handsome building, with tower and spire of Gothic design, is being built of Kentish rag and Bath stone, and will, on completion, seat about 1,000 persons.

Having finished off their heresy cases for the season, the indefatigable people of Scotland are, remarks a contemporary, keeping themselves in training for the great Disestablishment crusade by an exciting controversy over the relative demerits of their churches. "Which is the ugliest kirk in Scotland?" is the burning question asked by a nation that revels in subjects spiritual; and in the *Scotsman* shoals of letters answer it every day. A proud Edinburgh citizen, unfairly prejudiced in favour of the kirks in Auld Reekie, opened the new clerical campaign, as it would be unjust not to call it, by confidently claiming the possession of the ugliest church to his native city, whereupon an angry man of Kelso said that they had a church there at which, in point of ugliness, St. Cuthbert's could not look. A fierce remonstrance followed from St. Ninian's near Stirling, the parish church of which is "a fearful and wonderful house on a field," and then a "Travelled Fifer" rushed into the fray in the interests of the parish church of Auchterderran. A free kirk of Kirkcaldy has its confident supporters, but a gentleman who knows Lamlash thinks every other church in the country a Cathedral compared to its parish church. The Free Church in Chirnside, however, is the kirk to which "Traveller" pins his faith; and though the West Church is admittedly like a Dutch toy, the members of St. John's Episcopal insist that their church is the box in which the toy was brought over. The controversy still rages, and is not likely to be settled until the next meeting of Assembly.

The twelfth annual report of the Accountant for Scotland to the Scotch Education Department, setting forth the amount of the receipts and expenditure of each School Board in Scotland for the year ended at Whitsun Day, 1884, was published on Tuesday as a Blue-Book. The total number of School Boards in Scotland, as at the date of the Report (June 24, 1885), was 982, and the total income during the year (omitting shillings and pence) was £1,234,718 This amount shows an increase of £52,227 on the income of the previous year, or, deducting loans in each case, an increase of £48,559, arising out of an increase in fees, annual grants and rates. The sum received from school fees during the year was £230,417, being an increase of £14,712 on the sum received during the previous year. The School Boards of Bellie (Elgin), Moy, &c., Barra, Harris, Small Isles, South Uist (Inverness), and Uig (Ross) exacted no fees in the schools under their charge. The total sum received in Parliamentary grants from the Scotch Education Department was £330,237, an increase of £14,321 on the amount received during the previous year. Twenty-five School Boards, including twelve which it appears have no schools under their charge, received no annual grant. In grants from the Science and Art Department £3,032 was received; the school rate yielded £441,609, being an increase of £16,002. The rates, it may be mentioned, varied from 1d. to 3s. per pound, except in the parish of Harris, where the rate was 4s. 8d. per pound, and in the parish of Lochs, where it was 5s. 8d. per pound. In Mid and South Yell (Shetland), the rate was 2s. 6d.; in Walls (Shetland), 2s. 7d.; in Uig (Ross) 2s. 8d.; in Barvas (Ross), 2s. 10d.; and in Northmavine (Shetland), 3s. The total amount borrowed by School Boards up to Whitsun Day, 1884, was £2,987,695, of which £179,024 was received during 1883-4, and £403,585 had been repaid by the date mentioned. The total expenditure during the year was £1,205,444, of which £41,661 represented the salaries of officers and £646,378 those of teachers. The total expenditure shows an increase of £87,367 on that of the previous year.

The ceremony of "Crowning the Rosière," or the Rose Queen, took place on Saturday at the Albert Palace. This ceremony had its rise from an ancient French custom, and in France the Rose Queen is selected by the townspeople, and her election is confirmed by the Mayor, who, after a service in the church, conducts her round the town. At Saturday's ceremony, Father Nugée, of St. Austin's Priory, New Kent-road, named the work-girl most distinguished for industry and good character, Fanny Butler, a machinist, being unanimously approved of for the honour. The ceremony was preceded by a procession of the Queen, with her maids of honour, choir, amateur choral society, and Workgirls' Club. The Queen and suite then occupied the raised gallery in front of the large organ in the Connaught Hall, where Father Nugée delivered an address, in the course of which he stated the result of his investigation during the past ten years into the condition of the working girls of London. Girls thirteen or fourteen years of age were put to employments only fit for the strong, and in a year or two he had seen them break down in rapid consumption. There were 150,000 work-girls in London, and the cause of so much degradation and vice was the scanty wage. He protested against the underpaying of girls and women, and said that the Government, as a paternal Government, ought to protect their own children, and not let others rob them of their bread. He was for fair trade in labour, and asked his audience for their sympathy and support in favour of the under-paid and hard-worked girls. He then proceeded to crown the Rosière, and presented her with a purse of gold. Another girl (Nelly Chambers) also received a purse of gold for good conduct. The subsequent portion of the programme included a miscellaneous entertainment and the grounds were illuminated at dusk.

The will of the Hon. Sir Adolphus Frederick Octavius Liddell, K.C.B., Q.C., D.L., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, late of 49, Rutland-gate, who died on June 28 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Adolphus George Charles Liddell, the son, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £16,000. The testator makes up the portions of each of his four daughters, with what they will receive under his marriage settlement, to £8,000; and there are some specific bequests. The residue of his personal estate he gives to his said son.

The will, as contained in paper writings marked A and B (both dated June 12, 1878), of the Right Hon. William, Earl of Dudley, late of Dudley House, Park-lane, who died on May 7 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by the Right Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth, Countess of Dudley, widow, Viscount Newport, and the Hon. Charles Rowley Hay, the executors, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to upwards of £1,026,000. The testator gives to his wife an immediate legacy of £5,000, all her paraphernalia and the presents made to her on her marriage; and he appoints her guardian of his infant children during their respective minorities. His jewellery and personal ornaments he leaves for the use of his wife, for life; then certain of his jewellery, of which he gives a list, is to be enjoyed as heirlooms, with the hereditaments limited by the will of John William, Earl of Dudley; and the remainder of his jewellery is to go to his daughter, Lady Edith Ward. He also leaves to his wife an annuity of £2,000 during the joint lives of herself and his mother, Lady Ward, and on the death of the latter the said annuity is to be increased to £7,000 per annum; an annuity of £7,000 to his mother, Lady Ward; and an annuity of £1,500 to his sister, the Hon. Mrs. Julia Susannah Claughton. These annuities are to be paid, in addition to any other sums the annuitants may be entitled to out of the estates of which he is tenant for life. He bequeaths £5,000 each to his nephews and nieces, Thomas Claughton, Gilbert Claughton, Piers Claughton, Lucy Claughton, and Mrs. Henrietta Maria Forbes; £5,000 each to his solicitor, Mr. Benbow, and his mining agent, Mr. Smith; and legacies to his executors, land agents, domestic servants, gardeners, gamekeepers, and stable servants; certain pensions which he has been in the habit of paying are also to be kept up; £50,000 is left, upon trust, for his daughter, and £90,000 for each of his five younger sons, in addition to the £60,000 they are entitled to receive under the will of John William, Earl of Dudley. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his son, or grandson, who shall succeed to the hereditaments under the limitations in the will of the said John William, Earl of Dudley.

Caution.—Water Filtration.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the Only Filters, containing nothing but the purest Animal Charcoal, are those supplied by the London and General Water-Purifying Company (Limited) 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d

LATEST NEWS.

Madrid, August 21.

The official cholera bulletin issued this morning states that there were 5,104 cases and 1,644 deaths in Spain yesterday.

According to reports from the Canary Islands, the local authorities, supported by the whole population, refuse to admit to their ports any vessels from Spain. The newly appointed Governor arrived there yesterday morning in a gunboat from Cadiz, accompanied by a small detachment of troops. No opposition was offered to his landing; but he had only been a very short time on shore when he was received with riotous demonstrations. The populace threw stones at the Governor and his escort, and some petards were exploded. One officer was slightly wounded. All the local authorities of the islands have resigned. The greatest alarm and agitation prevail, and the population, from fear of contagion, are taking to flight into the interior from the sea-coast.

Meshed, August 21.

A collision nearly occurred on the 13th inst. between the Russian and Afghan outposts at Kara Tepe, eighteen miles from Chamani Baid. A few Russian troopers approached the former place, and the Afghans stood to their arms. The Russian officer ordered his men to unsling their carbines, and was accidentally shot by one of his own men in obeying the order. The Afghans detained the Russians pending orders from Herat, treating the wounded man kindly, and finally sent him back to Chamani Baid. The Afghans have been exonerated from all blame, and have been thanked for their humanity by the Russian commander, who has promised that his men will not again advance beyond Chamani Baid.

Bombay, August 21.

The British Envoy, Mirza Ataullah Khan, arrived at Cabul on the 9th inst., having been escorted from the frontier by a guard of honour. He was received at Cabul with great ceremony.

St. Petersburg, August 21.

The Russian squadron stationed in the Gulf of Finland will go through a course of manœuvres off Helsingfors between the 25th and 29th inst., in which the land forces will probably co-operate.

New York, August 21.

A despatch from Lima announces that the insurgent leader Daceres arrived at Ganta on the 16th inst., the day after the defeat at that place of the Government troops. It is added that he ordered the execution of several of the prisoners.

Telegrams from Rome report a daring robbery at the Royal Armoury of Turin. The jewels of the House of Savoy were kept there, including the Knightly Orders worn by the Kings and Princes of that House, some of them of great antiquity and historical value. Among the articles stolen were four collars of the Order of Santissima Annunzia, studded with diamonds, which were worth 600,000f. The total value of the objects missing is estimated at one million francs. One of the guardians of the treasure has been arrested on suspicion.

At a dinner given in Belfast on Thursday night to Dr. Dorin, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, on his silver jubilee, the toast of "The Queen" was ignored. The first toast was "The Pope." "The Irish Parliamentary Party" was responded to by Mr. Dwyer Gray and Mr. Biggar. The Rev. James Crickard, in responding to the toast of "The Clergy," said he believed every clergyman in the diocese was a Nationalist. They had accomplished a great deal in Parliament with a small party, but would accomplish a great deal more when they had eighty or a hundred representatives.

A return relating to agrarian offences (Ireland) for the past year was issued yesterday morning. This shows 762 outrages were reported, divided as follows amongst the provinces:—Ulster, 76; Leinster, 140; Munster, 429; and Connaught, 117. The convictions obtained were—Leinster, 5; Munster, 12; and Connaught, 13.

Canon Horan died yesterday morning at Portsmouth. It was under his guidance that the Roman Catholic See of Portsmouth was established, and during nearly twenty years he raised subscriptions and built extensive schools, a Cathedral, and Bishop's palace. When the diocese of Southwark was divided he was made Administrator of Portsmouth Cathedral and a Canon. The Bishop has ordered a grand requiem mass to be said for his repose.

Professor A. Landmark, chief director of the Norwegian Fisheries, has published some interesting particulars of his studies of the capability of salmon to jump waterfalls. He is of opinion that the jump depends as much on the height of the fall as on the currents below it. If there be a deep pool right under the fall, where the water is comparatively quiet, a salmon may jump sixteen feet perpendicularly; but such jumps are rare, and he can only state with certainty that it has taken place at the Hellefos, in the Drams River, at Haugsend, where two great masts have been placed across the river for the study of the habits of the salmon, so that exact measurements may be effected. The height of the water in the river, of course, varies, but it is, as a rule, when the salmon is running up stream, sixteen feet below these masts. The distance between the two is 31ft., and the professor states that he has seen salmon jump from the river below across both masts. As another example of high jumping, he mentions some instances of Carratunk waterfall, in Reumbec, in North America, where jumps of twelve feet have been recorded. Professor Landmark further states that when a salmon jumps a fall nearly perpendicular in shape it is sometimes able to remain in the fall, even if the jump is a foot or two short of the actual height. This, he maintains, has been proved by an overwhelming quantity of evidence. The fish may then be seen to stand for a minute or two a foot or so below the edge of the fall in the same spot, in a trembling motion, when with a smart twitch of the tail the rest of the fall is cleared. But only fish which strike the fall straight with the snout are able to remain in the falling mass of water; if it is struck obliquely, the fish is carried back into the stream below. This Professor Landmark believes to be the explanation of salmon passing falls with a clear descent of sixteen feet. The professor believes that this is the extreme jump a salmon is capable of, and points out that, of course, not all are capable of performing this feat.

THE REVISED OLD TESTAMENT.

Mr. E. T. Cardale writes on this subject to a contemporary:—

Commencing with the great promise of the Messiah made to Abraham (Gen. xxii. 18), "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed," which the Apostle in Gal. iii. 16 identifies by the words, "and to thy seed which is Christ," we find the passage in the margin of the Revised Version metamorphosed into "bless themselves."

Numbers xxiv. 17. We find Balaam's prophecy in the Messiah, "There shall come a Star out of Jacob and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel" (Authorised Version), thus altered in the type of the Revised Version:—"There shall come a star out of Jacob and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel."

Deut. xviii. 15. The divine promise to Moses, "I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren like unto thee," quoted by St. Peter (Acts iii. 22) as referring to Christ. The initial capital in the Authorised Version which marks its Messianic application is changed into a small letter by the Revisers.

Passing over Job xix. 25, in which the copies of the Authorised Version differ as to the use of the capital in the word *Redeemer*, I feel compelled to call attention to the following points in—

Psalm ii. In verse 2 we find "The kings," &c., "and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against his anointed" in the Revised Version, although this passage quoted in Acts iv. 26 is rendered by the New Testament revisers "against the Lord and against his Anointed—Mar. (and Authorised Version) Christ."

In verse 7, "The Lord hath said unto me, Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee," Authorised Version, which is thus quoted at Heb. v. 5, both Authorised Version and Revised Version, "So Christ glorified not himself to be made a high priest but he that said to him, Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee," is rendered by the Old Testament revisers, "Thou art my son," &c., while

In verse 12 we have "Kiss the Son" in the Authorised Version, but in the Revised Version, though one of the marginal readings for "Kiss" is "Worship in purity," we have "Kiss the son."

In Psalm cx. 1, the Authorised Version reads, "The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou," &c., which passage our Lord quotes in proof of His Messiahship as recorded at Matt. xxii. 43, Jesus having asked the Pharisees, What think ye of Christ? Whose son is he, "They say unto him, the son of David. He saith unto them, How then doth David in the Spirit call him Lord, saying, The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou," &c.—Revised Version. And yet the Old Testament Revisers render the passage thus—"The Lord said unto my lord, Sit thou," &c.

Isaiah lix. 20, we find in the Authorised Version—"And the Reedemer shall come to Zion, and unto them that turn from transgression in Jacob, saith the Lord," which is thus quoted in Romans xi. 26, Authorised Version and Revised Version—"And so all Israel shall be saved; even as it is written, There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer; He shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob:" and yet this passage in the Revised Version of the Old Testament is rendered, "And a redeemer shall come to Zion, and unto them," &c.

Daniel ix. 25, 26—"Know therefore and understand that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah, the Prince," Authorised Version ("the anointed one, the prince," Revised Version, and in margin "Or Messiah, the prince, or an anointed one, a prince"), "shall be seven weeks and three-score and two weeks, the street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times. And after three-score and two weeks shall Messiah," Authorised Version ("the anointed one," Revised Version), "be cut off, but not for himself," Authorised Version ("be cut off, and shall have nothing," and in margin "Or there shall be none belonging to him," Revised Version).

It remains to draw attention to the invariable omission in the Revised Old Testament of the initial capital to the word *spirit* which extends to passages in which the Holy Spirit of God is clearly referred to, where the Authorised Version has the capital, which passages are quoted in the New Testament and there the Revisers have used it.

Such are some of the alterations made in language and type by the Old Testament Revisers. They disparage the Messianic application of the Old Testament prophecies, weaken the testimony of the Old Testament Scriptures to the Divinity of the Holy Spirit, and create serious discrepancies in words and meaning between the language of the Revised Old Testament and the quotations from it in the Revised New Testament.

By the direction of the Rev. J. Vernon-Theed, a distress rule to recover extraordinary tithes on the fruit gardens occupied by Mr. Chapman took place at Lower Halston, Kent, yesterday morning. A large number of farmers were present, and much indignation was expressed among them at the levying of the distress. Resolutions condemnatory of the acts were afterwards passed.

A statistical memoir lately issued by the Italian Government enables us to form some idea of the great destruction caused annually by avalanches in the Alpine districts of Italy and the Tyrol. In the single district of the Val di Susa, two avalanches fell on January 18; one at Devies, between Exilles and Salbertand, was estimated at about sixty mètres long and six deep, and slid down the slope a distance of about a kilomètre. Its volume is supposed to have been 360,000 cubic mètres, and the weight of snow composing it was 45,000 tons. It destroyed sixteen houses and killed forty-three persons. The second avalanche of January 18 fell near Venaus, was 150 mètres long, its volume was about 3,000,000 cubic mètres, and it bore nearly a quarter of a million tons of snow. But although the slide extended to nearly four kilomètres, only twenty-four houses were wrecked by it and six persons killed. A third avalanche, which fell at Mafiotto, and was computed to contain little more than 1,600 tons weight of snow, was much more destructive, killing seventeen persons and destroying eighteen houses.

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged to take place on September 8 between the Rev. Henry T. Osborne, M.A., vicar of Risely, Bedfordshire, and Miss Josselyn, daughter of the late John Josselyn, Esq., of St. Edmunds-hill, Bury St. Edmunds.

Also between the Hon. Charles Colville, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Lord Colville, and Miss Streatfeild, daughter of Colonel Streatfeild, of Chiddingstone, Kent.

Also between Miss Geraldine Ponsonby, daughter of the Hon. Gerald and Lady Maria Ponsonby, and the Earl of Mayo.

Also between the Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, rector of Carshalton, fourth son of the late Marquis of Headfort, and Miss Cator, eldest daughter of Mr. Albemarle Cator, of Woodbastwick, Norfolk.

Also between the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., and Mrs. Mark Pattison, widow of the late rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.

On Thursday morning, at the parish church of Holy Trinity, Dorchester, the marriage of M. Henri de Satgé, third son of the late Vicomte de Satgé, with Miss Emily Frances Ashley, second daughter of the late Hon. Henry Ashley, brother of the Earl of Shaftesbury, was celebrated. The ceremony took place at half-past eleven, admission to the church being by ticket. The bride—who was dressed in bodice and train of white frisé velvet, and plush over-petticoat of white satin duchesse, trimmed with flounces of fine old Brussels lace and sprays of orange blossom, and Brussels lace veil fastened with diamonds—was given away, in the unavoidable absence through indisposition of the Earl of Shaftesbury, by Mr. J. Floyer, M.P. The bride wore a magnificent diamond and sapphire bracelet, presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The bride and bridegroom proceeded to the Earl of Shaftesbury's seat, near Camborne, for the honeymoon.

The marriage of Lady Florence Anson, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lichfield and granddaughter of the Duke of Abercorn, to Captain H. Streatfeild, of the Grenadier Guards, was solemnised on Saturday at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, before a large and aristocratic gathering. Amongst those present were the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, the Marchioness of Blandford, Lord Richard and Lady Julia Neville, Colonel and Mrs. Streatfeild, the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, Viscount and Viscountess Anson, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, the Earl and Countess of Winterton, the Hon. Frederick Anson, Lady Alexander Russell, Lord and Lady Carrington, and Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Smith. The bride was conducted to the altar by her father, and was attended by five bridesmaids, dressed in charming costumes of white muslin, trimmed with white lace, with hats *en suite*. Each wore a diamond swallow brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's dress was white duchesse satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and sprays of orange blossoms, tulle veil surrounded by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. Captain Dawson, of the Grenadier Guards, acted as best man. The service was fully choral, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, great-uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Nevill Sherbrook. At the conclusion of the service the bridal party adjourned to Hampden House, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the town residence of the Duke of Abercorn, where the wedding breakfast was served. Later in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left for Bowood Park, Lord Lansdowne's place in Wiltshire, where they intend spending their honeymoon.

The marriage of the Hon. Robt. French (1st Gloucestershire Regiment), youngest son of the late, and brother of the present Lord De Freyne, with Miss Mair, only child of Mr. Hugh Mair, of Phyllis Court, Henley-on-Thames, took place at St. Mary's Church, Henley-on-Thames, on the 29th ult. The wedding party, which assembled at the church at half-past eleven o'clock, included Lord James Douglas, Hon. Richard French, Sir Thomas and Lady Dakin, Mr. and Mrs. John Mair, Colonel and Mrs. Makins and Miss Makins, Captain and Mrs. Partridge, Miss Lily and Miss Augusta White, Captain Archdale, Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Mabel Hammersley, Miss Ella Mair, Mr. Ronald Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Baxter, &c. The bride, who was conducted to the altar by her father, was attended by six bridesmaids. The bride was attired in bodice and train of white broché satin, with flounced petticoat of point d'Angleterre, caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She wore a wreath of the same flowers in her hair, and a tulle veil fastened by a diamond spray, the gift of Sir Thomas and Lady Dakin. Her ornaments comprised a diamond and cat's-eye brooch, the gift of the Dowager Lady De Freyne, and a diamond bangle, a present from her father. The bridesmaids were prettily dressed in white Indian silk trimmed with lace and moiré ribbon, and wore small bonnets of white velvet and net. Each wore a pearl brooch, the bridegroom's gift, and carried a bouquet of yellow roses tied with ribbons of the regimental colours. The Rev. North Pinder, M.A., rural dean, rector of Rotherfield Greys, Henley-on-Thames, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Maul, M.A., rector of St. Mary's, Mr. Hugh Mair giving his daughter away. After breakfasting with their friends at Phyllis Court, the newly-wedded couple started for the Continent on their wedding tour, the bride wearing a travelling dress of pale grey cloth, trimmed with ruby velvet and bonnet to match.

At the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on the 5th inst., was solemnised the marriage of Mr. Edmund Henry Ellis, of Spring-gardens, eldest son of the late Mr. G. H. Ellis, with Miss Dorothea Hilda Danvers, daughter of Mr. Juland Danvers, of the India Office. The bride was accompanied to the chapel by her mother and was met on alighting from her carriage by her father, who conducted her to the chancel. The bride wore bodice and train of rich white satin, the train being edged all round with cord, and trimmed up the sides with Honiton lace (the gift of Mrs. Conybeare), with which the bodice was also relieved. The petticoat was of brocaded satin, and made perfectly plain. She wore a few sprays of orange blossoms in her hair, and a Brussels net veil; and her ornaments were diamonds and pearls, including a diamond spray from the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were dressed in white embroidered muslin, plentifully trimmed with lace, and finished with white moiré sashes. Their headdresses were tulle veils and white feather aigrettes; the two little girls, nieces of the bride, wearing clusters of jessamine in their hair instead of feathers. The bridegroom presented the six elder ladies with pearl brooches, and the two younger with amber necklaces; and each carried a large basket of shaded roses. Mrs. Danvers, mother of the bride, was handsomely attired in a trained dress of grenat velvet, opening over a petticoat of cream and gold brocade, and wore a gold bonnet, trimmed with cream lace and feathers. Mrs. Dingwall, sister of the bride, was in rich pale maize corded silk, with bonnet to harmonise. Mrs. W. H. Smith was in ficelle frisé canvas over dark green satin with bonnet to correspond. The service was fully choral. The Rev. H. White, M.A., chaplain of the Chapel Royal, and chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Robt. Allen, vicar of Christ Church, Eastbourne. The wedding party afterwards proceeded to Mr. and Mrs. Danvers' residence in Lexham-gardens, Kensington, for breakfast, after which the newly-wedded couple took their departure on their wedding tour, the bride wearing a travelling costume of buff tussore silk, trimmed with velvet.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, by the Rev. Gerald Blunt, M.A., rector, assisted by the Rev. Reginald Shann, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, Henry Chas. Shann, M.R.C.S. England, and L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, of Micklegate, York, fourth surviving son of the late Mr. George Shann, M.D., of Petergate, York, was married to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Professor Flower, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., of Stanhope-gardens, Queen's-gate, S.W. The bride's dress was pearl satin, trimmed with old Brussels lace and orange flowers, long square train, petticoat of gauze and white satin, showing at the sides; wreath of orange blossom, lace veil, fastened with diamond and pearl brooches, bouquet of white exotics. The nine bridesmaids wore white muslin dresses, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, collar and bows of Cambridge blue velvet, tulle veils with aigrette of blue feathers, fastened with gold and enamel snake brooch, the gift of the bridegroom; bouquets of white lilies and stephanotis tied with blue velvet ribbon. The page, Master Victor Flower, brother of the bride, wore a suit of Cambridge blue velvet.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on August 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(Sixth Month, Tenth Year.)

1. H	ecto	R		
2. O	bo	E		
3. L		S		(D)
4. I	n	O		
5. D	emete	R		
6. A	kroba	T		
7. Y	prè	S		

Solutions have been received from Paddy, Chelmsford, Katydid, Sociable, Bios, S.O.F., Roma, and M.A.E.B.

March Ties.—Persevere and Todcat have decided to divide the prize, and are requested to send names and addresses for publication.

May Ties.—The prize has been won by Ketha, who has sent a correct solution, while that forwarded by Hampton Courtier is incorrect. Will Ketha send name and address for publication.

June Ties.—L.E.L. has sent an incorrect solution and Tim a correct one. The latter, therefore, wins the prize, and is requested to send name and address for publication.

July Ties.—A Casual, Knutsford, Land o' Nod, and Senga have all sent correct solutions, and remain competing. Muddles and Random Shot, whose solutions are incorrect, and Peewit, from whom no solution has been received, fall out of the competition.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(Sixth Month, Tenth Year.)

Prem.

Have the hour and the man at length arrived
Who will succour the land long of hope deprived?

1.

"If you had seen these roads before they were made,
To the roadmaker homage you would surely have paid."

2.

He was delivered into his foeman's hand,
With all his people and all his land.

3.

Thence came the early bankers. Now
'Tis hardly pre-eminent for wealth, I trow.

4.

Of the race of the dandies he lived his brief day,
And now quite forgotten has passed away.

5.

As Dickie Sludge he was known at home,
By another name when forth he would roam.

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